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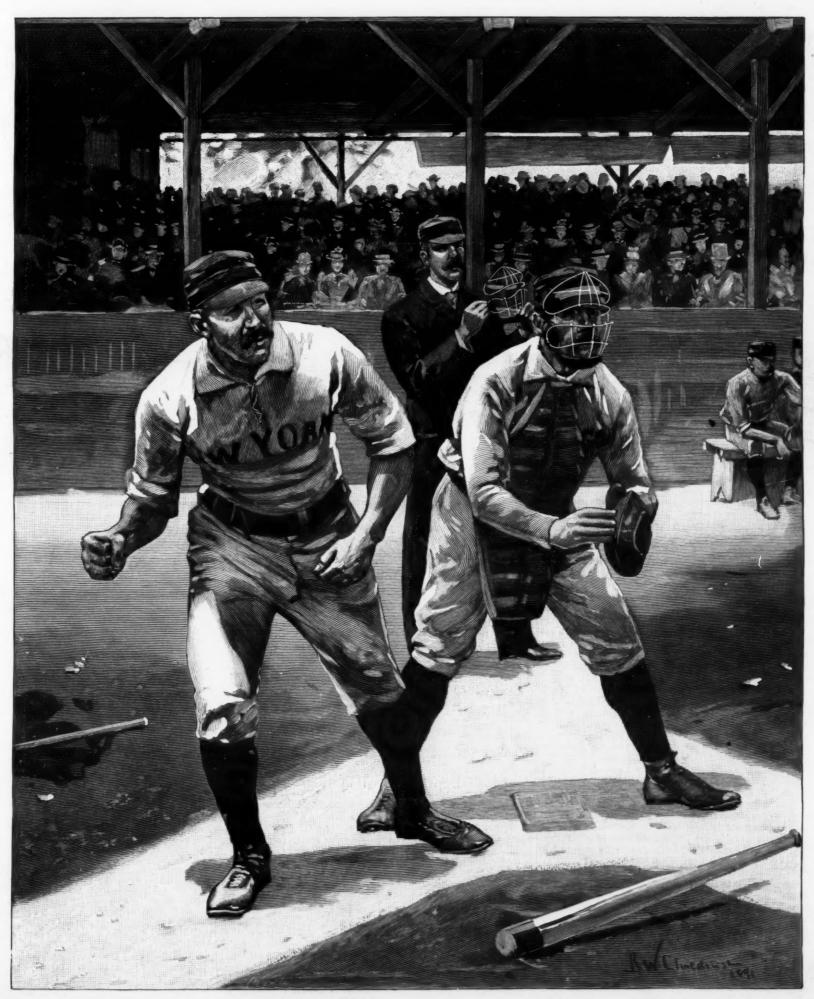
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FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

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IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

We shall be glad to receive from photographers and artists in all parts of the country photographs and sketches of persons, objects, and events of interest; and for such as may be used satisfactory compensation will be made. To save time, photographs can be sent unmounted.

OW the South Will Settle the Negro Question" is the subject of the leading editorial contribution which will appear in next week's issue of this paper. Mr. Edwin A. Curley, of Brooklyn, an observant man whose political affiliations have, of late years, been of an entirely independent character, takes up the subject and treats it in an intelligent and instructive way.

CAUSES OF RUSSIA'S PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS.

HE anti-Semitic movement in Russia is one of the most gigantic persecutions of history. The sufferers constitute about one-half of the present Jewish population of the globe. The Israelites driven from Russia will soon far outnumber those expelled from Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella.

In view of the magnitude of this phenomenon and its possible effects on other countries, it has naturally become a subject of intense interest to the nations of Europe and America. Though much has recently been written concerning the Russian anti-Jewish crusade, it is difficult to analyze its causes. This is due partly to their complexity, partly to the difficulty of penetrating the darkness of the Muscovite Empire.

The best authorities agree in asserting that the persecution is not primarily the outcome of religious zeal or mere bigotry. Professor Goldwin Smith, in his "New Light on the Jewish Question" (North American Review, August, 1891), presents this conclusion as though it were something novel that he had discovered. He thus ignores the writings of Prince Demidow, San Donato, Leroy-Beaulieu, Lanin, and others, who show that great stress should not be laid on the religious phase of the question. Goldwin Smith throws no "new light" on this aspect of the subject.

Though the Russian masses are pious and superstitious, they do not seem to be very intolerant toward the religion of others. Clergymen of the orthodox Russian Church, such as Archbishop Nicanon, have boldly and warmly championed the Jewish cause. It is, indeed, probable that bigotry increases the hatred of some Russians against the Jews; but it seems to be only a subordinate factor in the anti-Semitic movement.

The primary factors are economic and political, rather than religious. The principal motives of persecution advanced by the Russians are the dishonesty of the Jews and their preference for trade, or their commercial predominance. The chief outcry against them is that they are commercial exploiters, parasites who avoid productive labor and sap the vitality of the Muscovite

It is not easy exactly to gauge the honesty of the average Russian Jew. They may be less honest than their co-religionists in other countries, but their standard of morality seems fully as high as that of the Muscovites of the orthodox church. Turgeneff, Bielinsky, and other Russian writers emphasize the almost proverbial dishonesty of the Christian merchants of Russia; and the average moujik, or peasant, is anything but a paragon of morality. Then, too, the restrictive laws are such that it is almost impossible for the Jews to be honest and law-abiding. Myriads of them are forced either to cheat or to starve,

The complaint that they devote all their energy to trade is greatly exaggerated. In no country are there so many Jewish artisans as in Russia. In many cities within the pale of settlement the majority of mechanics and laborers are Jews; and their number would be much greater if the Russian laws did not prevent the Jews from circulating throughout the empire, and hence from seeking work where it is abundant. These thousands of toiling Israelites engaged in productive labor are not visible in Goldwin Smith's "new light." Moreover, instead of being tempted to substitute other employments for trade, the Jews are cut off from agriculture, the civil service, and the higher professions. In fact, the Russian law forces them to devote most of their energy to trade. Goldwin Smith certainly looks at the in a "new light." when he utter restrictive laws hampering the movements of the Jews, and reproaches them for not being agriculturists.

The outery against exploitation and the Jew's inclination for trade doubtless arises, in great part, from envy at his commercial success in some cities. This outery is often started by his less intelligent and less industrious Russian competitors, as has been well shown by a writer in the August number of the Forum. This writer also points out that in districts from which the Jews have been expelled exploitation is on the increase. The chief grievance of the anti-Semites is really this—that the Jew is less stupid and less lazy than they are. Last December a Russian priest, condemning the Jew-baiting movement from his pulpit, said to his flock: "If you will strive to be industrious, patient, and frugal, like the Jews, you will no longer have cause to lament over the stagnation of trade." Prince Metchersky, the arch-enemy of the Jews, complains that "they can endure far more suffering and deprivation than Russians," and that "they

have also greater energy and fixity of purpose." This superiority is, in reality, the main grievance charged against them by the author of the anti-Semitic article in the March number of the Contemperary Review. But, in spite of their energy, sobriety, and economy, the restrictive laws keep the great mass of the Jews in abject poverty. The charge of commercial success, or, as the Russians prefer to call it, exploitation, can apply only to a very small fraction of the Jews. Nevertheless, Russia complains that the children of Israel are "too many and too mighty" for her; she fears that these four or five million poverty-stricken wretches will completely dominate over more than a hundred million sturdy Muscovites.

While the enmity of the Russian people against the Jews may be explained by these social or economic considerations, that of the Russian Government is due partly to the same motives, partly to political causes. The Jews are regarded as a menace to the State because they are a separate, exclusive people, devoid of patriotism; a nation within a nation. The Pan-Slavist Russians long to purge the empire of all alien elements, whether Jews, Finns, or Germans. This exclusiveness, separatism, or lack of patriotism is, according to Goldwin Smith, the main cause of all Israel's woes in Russia.

It is, however, ridiculous to ask the Jew of the Muscovite realm to be like other men, when the law of the land forces him to be different from them; or to mingle with other men, when the law keeps him apart from them, isolates him, and treats him as an outcast of society. It is like trying to get one and the same casting out of two wholly different government-made moulds. The law imposes upon the Jews a separate zone of residence. separate taxes, separate schools, separate regulations of all sorts. It nourishes the tribal spirit by forcing them to live together in herds, instead of allowing them to disperse and mingle freely with Christians. It cuts them off from higher education, which, by enlarging the mental horizon, is peculiarly adapted to break down Jewish separatism, and to weld Jew and Christian into one great brotherhood. In short, the law expressly creets a myriad of barriers between the Jews and their fellow-men. How, under such circumstances, can they help being a separate, peculiar, and exclusive people? Such they must continue to be until their disabilities are removed.

Goldwin Smith, in his defense of the Russian atrocities, finds it convenient to ignore the existence of these disabilities, which force the Jews to be unlike their neighbors. He also ignores the facts of history that clearly demonstrate the futility of his assumptions. In countries where the Israelites have long been wholly free, as in the United States, France, England, and Italy, tribalism, clanaishness, and lack of patriotism are rapidly disappearing; the better they are treated, the less are they to be distinguished from the rest of the population; Jews and Christians become intimate friends; and the Jew is as ready as the Christian to sacrifice life and fortune for the country which treats him generously and justly. Those who deny this last proposition do not know the Jews. But where persecution continues rife, as in Russia, Jewish exclusiveness, with all its disagreeable concomitants, is nourished and strengthened. Men deprived of their liberties and harried like wild animals can scarcely be expected to display an exuberance of patriotism.

When Jews are treated like other Russian subjects the loyalty to the Czar which they already cherish will increase; they will gradually cast off their peculiar ways and cease to be a nation within a nation. This is not a mere hypothesis; it is demonstrated by the history of the Jews not merely in other countries but also in Russia. Under the beneficent régime of Alexander II. they began to undergo a marvelous transformation: they began to be "de-rabbinized and denationalized." But since 1881 new restrictive laws and oppression have forced them back into the atmosphere of the Talmud and have made them weep for Zion.

Thus the two most tangible causes of the anti-Semitic movement in Russia are Jewish "exploitation" and Jewish exclusiveness, or lack of patriotism. Back of these causes are Russian ignorance, envy, racial prejudice, some bigotry, and government policy. Under the last-mentioned head may perhaps be included the desire of the Czar to divert the public mind from more serious and more real grievances, and to undermine nibilism. Goldwin Smith's "New Light on the Jewish Question" is, in our opinion, an ignis fatuus emanating from the quagmires of prejudice. His specious arguments and suppression of truth will not prevent the American public from holding firmly to the conviction that "Holy Russia" is engaged in a most unholy warfare against a down-trodden people.

Ches Gross

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

GEORGE JONES.

N the last half-century five strong, potent, aggressive individualities have impressed themselves upon the journalism of this country at its centre, here in New York City. Of these five but one, the most brilliant intellectually, survives, Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun. James Gordon Bennett, Sr., has long since passed away; Horace Greeley and Henry J. Raymond are no more, and recently and unexpectedly, George Jones, proprietor of the New York Times, was placed in his grave.

Of the five most distinguished journalists this city has produced in recent times, George Jones was foremost in some respects. He was not a writer, but he had a singular and natural aptitude for the publishing business. He was a sagacious business man, while, strangely enough, both Greeley and Raymond, with whom he was closely associated in his early history, lacked every essential business qualification.

George Jones was prudent, economical, thrifty, and therefore prosperous. But beyond all this, and worthy of higher compliment, was his possession of that characteristic of his Welsh blood—firmness of purpose and unbending integrity. It is a part of history that when George Jones was about to uncover the infamous Tweed scandals he was offered \$5.000,000 to sell his paper and leave the field. This was over five times the property's

value, but Mr. Jones spurned the offer without a moment's hesitation, and immediately opened fire upon the discomfited enemy.

In after years, when the *Times* made what some of its friends thought was a political mistake in its affiliation with the free-trade Democracy, Mr. Jones was as serene and contented as ever, conscious that he was doing what he believed to be right, and satisfied with the approval of his own conscience. He was a warm friend, and could be a good hater. He was instrumental, after the death of his intimate friend, General Grant, in raising the Grant fund of a quarter of a million for the support of the family of the impoverished hero. He was prominent, with the late Henry J. Raymond, in soliciting the Riot Relief fund after the draft riots in New York in 1863, and in many other good works, of which the public never heard, Mr. Jones had a large and notable share.

It was the desire of Mr. Jones to keep the property of the Times in the hands of his family, and it is understood that its management has now devolved upon his only son, Mr. Gilbert E. Jones, who had for many years been connected with the Times in a most responsible place, and who is, therefore, entirely competent to continue its management on the lines laid down by his father. Mr. Jones was fortunate in having an exceedingly trustworthy and conscientious editor, Mr. Charles R. Miller, and his retention signifies that the course of the paper is not to be materially changed.

POLITICS AND PROHIBITION.

RECENT editorial in this newspaper, commendatory of high license as a better instrumentality for the suppression of the saloon than prohibition, under existing circumstances, has called forth some favorable and some unfavorable criticisms from our readers. A correspondent at Oakland, Cal., says that so far as his observation goes, high license has not closed the dives of that place. He adds that the liquor power is so dominant that "the council refuses even to submit the question of saloon or no saloon" to the votes of the people." He further states that the saloon element in Oakland "practically defies the city authorities."

Another correspondent, at Williamntic, Conn., with an utter disregard of deceney and courtesy, assails the editor of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper as a friend of the dives, and intimates that this paper is in league with the liquor element. We submit the matter to our readers for their honest decision. The course of the paper will speak for itself. Our Williamntie reader takes us to task for saying that prohibition without a controlling public sentiment behind it must inevitably fail; and for the further statement, that prohibitionists make a great mistake in their peculiar method of political warfare. We have said, and we repeat it, and the statement above printed from our Oakland correspondent proves it, that a prohibitory law cannot be enforced in any city without the indorsement and support of public sentiment.

Our Oakland correspondent says that the city council refuses even to submit the question of "saloons or no saloons" to the votes of the people, and so in every city where the saloons are strong a prohibition law would be a nullity. Judges elected by the saloon element and juries controlled by the saloons would see to it that no violator of the prohibition law was punished; and the result would be, as it has been in all prohibition States, the free and untaxed sale of liquor.

Not a prohibition city of any size in the United States can be mentioned where liquor cannot be obtained by a stranger without difficulty and without fear of punishment. This is the uniform testimony of the press and of travelers. This paper has said that, so long as this situation continues, it will be wiser for the friends of temperance to insist upon the taxation of the saloon, and this tax (as any sensible man can see) can be made high enough and heavy enough, if desired, to become absolutely prohibitory, as it has proved to be in some localities.

We have said, and we still believe, that public sentiment, particularly in the State of New York, is overwhelmingly in favor of a tax on the liquor interest—a tax levied not for revenue, but for its effect in suppressing, in part at least, the sale of intoxicants. If the entire suppression of the saleon is desirable, we submit that partial suppression is also desirable. If absolute prohibition cannot be had—as Maine has it not after many years of effort—then it would seem that every real friend of temperance would and should be willing to favor a tax law to secure partial prohibition and eventually pave the way for better things.

In the State of New York the Republican party made an earnest effort, under the leadership of Warner Miller, to elect him on a liquor-tax platform. The saloons and the brewers of the State, without regard to party, instantly united to defeat him and avert impending danger. Singularly enough, they had the help of the prohibition party, which nominated and supported a candidate, controlled the balance of power, and gave the saloons the victory!

Every one in this State knows that Warner Miller would have been elected, and that a high tax on the saloons of the State would be suppressing the liquor traffic in this commonwealth to-day, but for the ill-timed, ill-advised action of the prohibition party. As a friend of the temperance cause, we say that this conduct of the prohibition party was a cruel wrong to the interests of the reform they pretend to espouse, and we will submit the matter in the light of the facts to the decision of any just and fair-minded reader.

EXPOSING CHILDREN TO CONTAGION.

N extraordinary and exceedingly dangerous misapprehension exists in the minds of many ignorant persons regarding diseases incident to childhood. For instance, many parents, when a case of scarlet fever occurs in a family, fail to isolate it, and deliberately expose the other members of the family to contagion, under the belief that they must have the disease at some time, and that the earlier they take it "and get through with it" the better. This erroneous impression no doubt has led to the sacrifice of many precious lives.

In a very interesting article in the London Lancet, Dr. F. Foord Caiger, the medical superintendent of a fever hospital, gives the result of his examination of a large number of cases of

scarlet fever that have come under his observation. He finds—as other physicians with a greater or less experience have found—abundant evidence of the much greater fatality attending the disease in the early years of life and of its comparative mildness in later years. He adds that the curiously widespread belief that there is greater danger attending searlet fever in adults is quite erroneous, and that a record of over 30,000 cases treated in the London hospitals shows progressively decreasing mortality during each period of five years from infancy up to twenty-five years, when it is at the lowest, and that there was a constantly decreasing mortality from the first year of life up to the fifth.

The same observation may not apply to all other contagious diseases peculiar to children, but common sense would dictate the prudence of isolating sick children and preventing their companiouship with those who are well. The work of the physician is not ended with his attendance upon and ministration to the sick. It also properly includes a careful and deliberate survey of the surroundings of the household, advice regarding sanitation, the necessity of quarantining special cases, and other helpful suggestions that may occur to an observant and intelligent mind.

LEADERLESS!

THE Republicans of the State of New York sorely need a leader—one to lead them out of trouble and not into divisions and dissensions.

There are many indications that the Democracy is far from united, and there is a steadily growing under-current of feeling that a strong Republican ticket, headed by such a man as James W. Wadsworth or Andrew D. White, would carry the State this fall

But it will not carry it if factional divisions, extending from New York to Buffalo, are permitted to ripen, develop, and invite disaster.

The best leadership is that which cements the party's forces, either by persuasive or despotic methods, into a coherent, aggressive, alert, and active body. That sort of leadership, unfortunately, the Republican party in New York does not possess. It has not had it since the retirement of the late Senator Conkling.

Worse than all, every man who attempts to lead finds his pathway blocked by rivalries, animosities, and feuds in his own ranks. The task of leadership under such circumstances is not inviting.

But a leader in New York seems indispensable to party success.

ZEAL AND DISCRETION.

EVIDENTLY Commissioner Roosevelt, of the Federal Board, intends to find out whether the civil service statute means anything or not. He and his associates have made a report in which, after investigation, they declare that there have been serious and undeniable violations of the statute in the city of Baltimore, in the post-office and in the United States Marshal's office. Commissioner Roosevelt, who writes the report, says that "both of these offices were used with the purpose of interfering with or controlling the results of the primary election, and that there was a systematic, though sometimes indirect, effort made to assess the Government employés in both for political purposes."

Incidentally Commissioner Roosevelt denounces the wardworker, "who is simply in politics for the offices, is a curse to the community," and he adds, "the sooner this is recognized the better. His political activity is purely unhealthy and mischievous. Take it out of the power of any politician to give him any office, and he will cease from his noxious labors in a very short space of time." There is no doubt that in this inference Mr. Roosevelt is pretty nearly right. But political managers think the ward-worker is indispensable, and therefore they beg to disagree with Mr. Roosevelt and his associates. The wardworker is influential simply because the good citizen stays at home and leaves the field to the "worker." The comfort that Mr. Roosevelt's report will give to the mugwump annex of the Democracy is somewhat interfered with by the remark he makes in his official paper to the effect that professional politicians who violated the law did so "mainly because they did not believe the law would be, or was, in truth, enacted to be enforced, and the abuses which appear to have flourished in the Federal offices in Baltimore under the late Administration made this belief on their part by no means unreasonable."

The Civil Service Board recommends the dismissal of a large number of Federal employés in the two Baltimore offices referred to, for violation of the civil service law. It remains to be seen what the result will be. If a law is on the statute-book it should be enforced. If it has been violated, the violators should be punished. If a law is not to be enforced it would be better to repeal it. General Grant once remarked that the way to secure the repeal of an objectionable law was rigidly to enforce it.

Many persons friendly to civil service reform are inclined to believe that Commissioner Roosevelt, with all his good intent in a worthy cause, is not altogether considerate in his actions. We speak of him alone because his spirit seems to dominate the Board at Washington. Confidence in Mr. Roosevelt's judgment and discrimination was rudely shocked early in his career as a Federal commissioner, when he reported that at the city of Albany, the capital of this State, the Democratic postmaster had been a strict observer of the law, while fault was found with a Republican's administration of that office. Every politician in Albany knew that the post-office in Democratic hands, like every other office at the State capital, had been run "for all it was worth" for political purposes. But this fact seemed to have been skillfully concealed from the knowledge of Commissioner Roosevelt.

It is the misfortune of the commissioner that his zeal in a good cause sometimes outruns his discretion. There are men in the Republican party who do not believe precisely as Mr. Roosevelt does, and who are inclined to be equally aggressive. And when the civil service commissioner comes in sight of any of

these gentlemen, he always seems to carry a chip on his shoulder. This may be courageous, but it is not always wise. The man who is always "looking for fight" once in a while gets it, and sometimes too much of it.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

POR the first time since his election, President Harrison has made a visit to the interior of the State of New York. His flying trip through the eastern section of the State to Saratoga, Mount McGregor, and the Vermont line was quickly made; but the President was persuaded to yield to the demand that he would speak for a moment or two at various places, notably at the capital of the State, so that the people could see him and hear his voice. His welcome was cordial and generous, and his remarks were characteristically felicitous and eloquent.

Whatever opposing partisans think or say regarding President Harrison, it must be conceded that the people respect him, not only for the office he holds, but also because of the dignified and creditable manner in which he conducts himself as the executive head of the nation.

Modest, uncomplaining, patient, and forbearing, persevering and industrious in the performance of his onerous duties, President Harrison has won and receives the respect of political enemies and the admiration of political friends.

His welcome to our State was not only an evidence of the hospitality of our people, but also of the high personal esteem in which President Harrison is held in New York.

THE DEATH OF LOWELL.

HE thoughtless remark has often been made that one who writes poetry is seldom good for anything else. The life of James Russell Lowell, whose recent death was more than a loss to this nation, abundantly disproves the assertion. In his varied but always useful career he was not only a poet of eminence, but also an orator, a diplomat, a scholar, and a leader of men and minds.

He was an ardent friend of the anti-slavery and the Union cause, a profound student, a traveler with singular faculties for observation, and in his felicitous expression words found a newer and deeper meaning.

Mr. Lowell was one of the few great American poets whose wit and fancy, humor and satire, won and maintained a reputation wherever the English language is spoken or read. One cannot but feel that his death, following the demise of Longfellow and Emerson, leaves a vacant place that few can aspire to fill.

That America is to have other, perhaps greater, poets and writers, we may rest assured; but the literary stars that twinkle in the firmament are not conspicuous nor conspicuously numerous.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

That venerable but sturdy organ of New York's Democracy, the Albany Argus, has a new editor, Mr. Eugene T. Chamberlain. He is one of the youngest men ever called upon to fill this responsible place. He is a graceful felicitous, and, better than all in these times, a conscientious writer.

SEVERAL accidents have been reported of late, by which aeronauts, male and female, while attempting to descend from balloons by means of parachutes, have been injured, in some instances fatally. It would seem as if the occasional tragic ending of such affairs would turn the public mind in disgust from such exhibitions. But the element of danger seems to simply add to the fascination on the part of a great many human beings to observe the actions of a fellow-creature who is jeopardizing his or her life. Is it not time that the law should step in and put an end to this barbaric and inhuman form of so-called "amusement"?

A CORRESPONDENT at St. Catherine's writes that the Totten articles on the Millennium are of surpassing interest, and that it will be well to print them in pamphlet form for cheap distribution. This suggestion has been made by others, but we have not seen an opportunity, thus far, to carry it out. We have been supplying applicants for the Totten articles with back numbers of this paper, containing them, and have still a few of these on hand which will be sent out on receipt of the regular price. Professor Totten is preparing several other articles, which will be announced in due time. They will lend additional interest to a discussion that has, apparently, aroused the world.

The Democracy of Illinois are considering with much favor the suggestion from a number of newspapers in that State, of the nomination for the Governorship of the Hon. Owen Scott, until recently the editor of the Bulletin at Bloomington. Illinois. Mr. Scott sprang into prominence last fall by his achievement in securing an election to Congress in one of the most reliable Republican districts of his State. Every one thought he was making a hopeless fight, but favorable circumstances, added to his great personal popularity, put him through by fifteen hundred majority. The Democracy may not be able to carry Illinois, but Mr. Scott would make a "hustling" kind of a candidate.

The recent session of the National Editorial Convention of the United States, at St. Paul, Minn., was noticeable in that it was the first occasion of the kind at which every State and Territory in the Union was represented. Over three hundred delegates were in attendance, and four days were devoted, mainly, to the discussion of matters pertaining to the editing, printing, and general management of daily and weekly newspapers. A number of addresses were made by prominent newspaper men, including Mr. James W. Scott, the talented editor of the Chicago Herald, which is considered by many newspaper managers to be the best type of the American daily. The citizens of St. Paul were exceedingly hospitable, and offered their guests more entertainments than could be accepted during their brief stay, in view of the business meetings that required attention. The

Pioneer Press distinguished itself by displaying over a thousand American flags on its magnificent building; its chief owner, Mr. F. Driscoll, and many other citizens, entertained the delegates and offered the hospitalities of their homes to some of the more distinguished visitors. The unanimous testimony of the delegates was that St. Paul is a wonderful city, bearing the impress of great wealth, of permanence and stability. The association elected the Hon. W. S. Cappeller, of the Mansfield (Ohio) Daily News, its president, and will probably hold its next session early next year on the California coast.

The doctrinal controversies which have tended to disturb the Presbyterian Church during the last year or two do not seem to have interfered with its growth. The annual statistics just given to the public show that there has been an increase in the membership of this church during the past six years of 140,000, the total membership now being 806,796. The aggregate of churches of this denomination in the United States is 7,070, an increase of 789 in the period named. The contributions of the church for the past year show a total of \$14,062,356. Two or three items exhibit a considerable decrease, the contributions in aid of congregational support and educational purposes being less than the year previous. On the other hand, the donations for home and foreign missions were increased nearly \$200,000. Ohio gives the largest sum to education, while New York contributes much the largest amount for Sunday-school purposes.

Ex-Senator Ingalls, who describes himself as "a statesman out of a job," seems to be getting careless of speech. In one of his recent addresses he said that a million of men, able to work, tramped the streets of the cities and lanes of the country hunting for work. Of course there is no foundation at all for this statement. While it is doubtless true that there are many people out of employment, they are, for the most part, desirous either of making maximum income by a minimum of toil, or are too shiftless to utilize opportunities, or are indolent and depraved and altogether untrustworthy. Many of these prefer starving in the slums of the city rather than to find wholesome and healthful employment in quiet rural districts. Senator Ingalls ought to know, and probably does know, that in all parts of the West and in some parts of the South, farm laborers are hard to get at good wages, and that in some cases it has been found almost impossible to gather in the crops for the want of the necessary help. Undoubtedly the conditions of life are hard and harsh for a good many of our people, but it is not true that any sober and industrious man need starve in this country for want of employment,

Some significant testimony as to the effect of the McKinley tariff upon the manufacturing industries of Europe is furnished by an Associated Press correspondent, who has recently visited several of the most important industrial centres of Germany, with a view of ascertaining the precise facts concerning the operation of this law. All the evidences at hand agree that the measure has had a paralyzing effect upon certain industries. At Chemnitz, for instance, it appears that the hosiery industry has suffered greatly and that large reductions have been made in the wages of employés because of the loss of American trade. This report shows that many of the operatives earn only two dollars a week, and it is understood that there is a movement on foot to induce these people to emigrate to America and establish their industry here, to which not even a free-trader can object. In England wages are also being reduced in all branches of trade affected by the McKinley bill, and a leading Welsh banker has expressed the opinion that the only remedy for Great Britain is to repeal the new Tariff act. We have a suspicion that the American people are not yet prepared to acquiese in any legislation which has for its object the encouragement of foreign industries at the expense of our own. The tariff seems to be indeed a tax, but it is chiefly on our foreign competitors.

WITH a malignity that too often characterizes newspaper assaults upon the reputations of individuals and corporations, the New York Times flies at Lieutenant Totten, denounces the liberty he has taken of expressing his views to the students of Yale, where he is stationed as lieutenant of artillery by this Government, and objects altogether to his making any Millennial predictions in connection with his official work. Prominent students of astronomy, clergymen, conservative and thoughtful churchmembers, and others, have commended Lieutenant Totten's Millennial articles printed in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Week-Ly, and it cannot be denied that their tendency is to rouse the Christian world to a higher sense of its responsibility; still the New York Times searches out Lieutenant Totten and calls upon the Government to put some one else in his place as professor of military science in Yale. While the Times was printing its totally unprovoked and undeserved assault upon Lieutenant Totten, the Government of the United States thought well enough of the able young officer to send from the presses of the public printer a revised edition of Professor Totten's excellent compilation on "The Laws of Athletics and General Rules— Compiled for the Use of the United States Army," a pamphlet of over seventy pages, which every patron of athletic sports will commend as one of the most interesting striking, and original compilations of the kind ever printed. We mention this simply to reveal the versatility of Lieutenant Totten. He is no dreamer; he is a profound student of events and of books. If there is anything unmilitary, or unpatriotic, in his writings, books or lectures, or if there is anything unwarranted in what he has said, the Times should point it out, instead of stealing behind its victim with the step of the assassin. If such things are to be permitted to pass without rebuke, there will be no security for any man's reputation unless he thinks precisely as the Times will have him. It was not so in other days, when the lamented George Jones was at his desk, the controlling mind of the Times. We have every reason to believe that the attack on Lieutenant Totten was made without his knowledge or approval. This much should be said in fairness to the memory of a man who was above petty spites and the personal malice that have occasionally been permitted to manifest themselves in the columns of our respectable and oft-times influential contemporary.

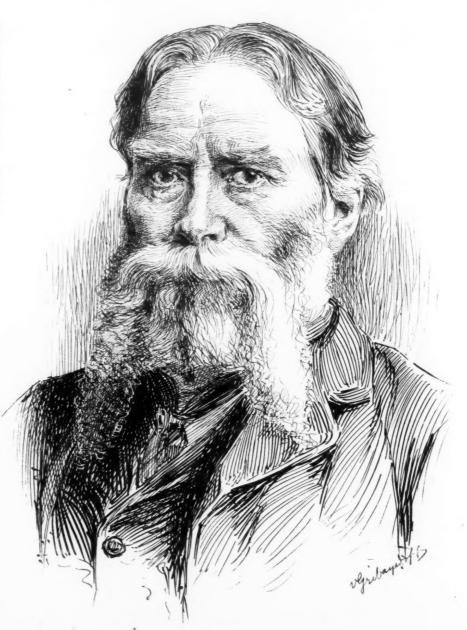
ILLINOIS BUILDING, COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

THE proposed Illinois State building in the main will be 450 feet long by 160 feet wide, with a school-house 75 by 60 feet taken out of the east end, and within the building. The design is in the Italian Renaissance style of architecture. On the north the memorial hall will form a wing 75 by 60 feet. On the south will be the executive offices, in a wing 128 by 75 feet. There will be three entrances to the building, the prominent one to the south, one to the west, and one to the north, through the memorial hall. The dome will be 200 feet high and 72 feet in diameter. There will be a lookout in the lantern 175 feet high. The building will be on a terrace 5 feet high. The main features are the terraces north and south. From the south terrace all the important buildings of the fair can be seen. The exterior of the building is to be embellished with fine carving and statuary, the material to be cast blocks of improved composition. The interior will be highly ornamented.

This building will cost about \$350,000. In it will be an exhibit illustrating the natural resources of Illinois, together with the methods employed and results accomplished in the State departments. Undoubtedly this exhibit will be one of the most attractive features of the exposition. Local pride, supplementing and quickening the enterprise natural to the people of Illinois, will insure a display worthy of the metropolitan State of the West.



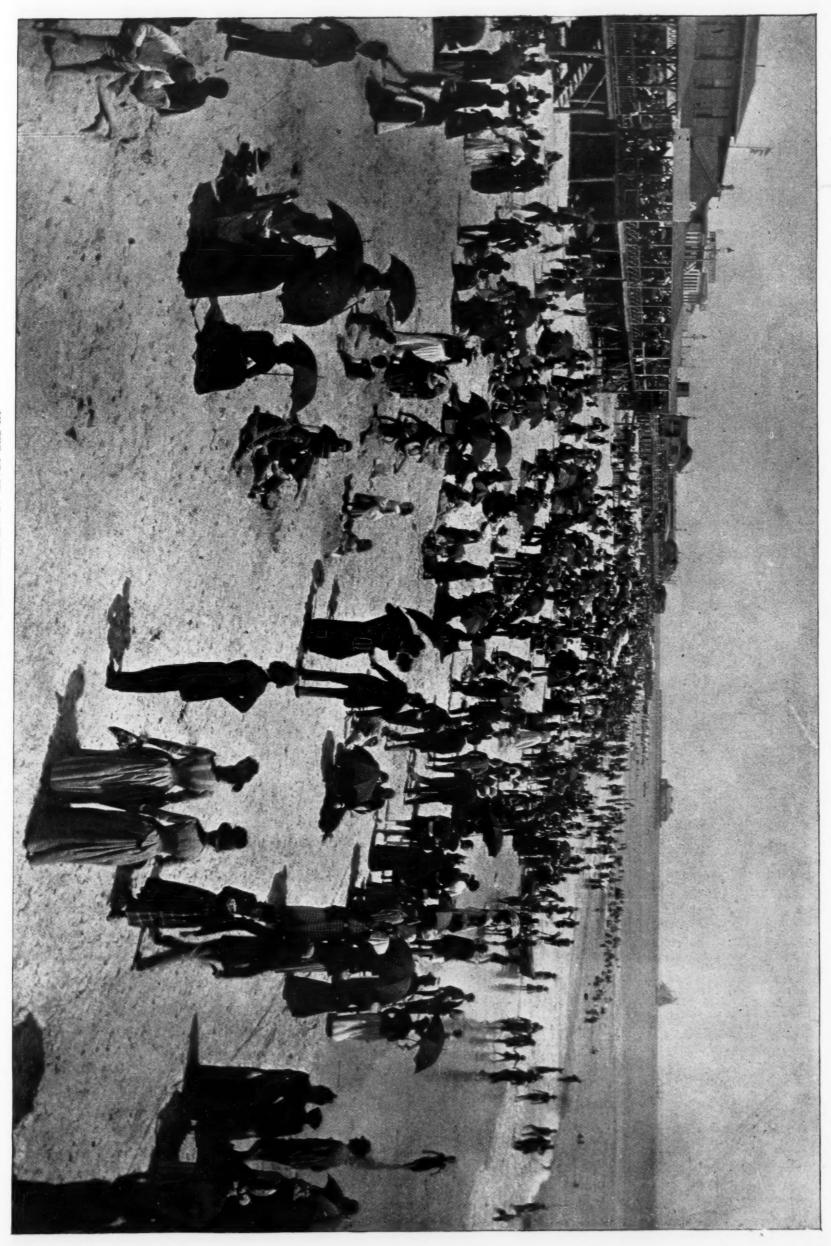
THE LATE MRS. JAMES K. POLK.—FROM A PAINTING MADE BY HEALEY IN 1848.—[See Page 55.]



THE LATE JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.
PHOTO BY PACH.—[SEE ARTICLE ON EDITORIAL PAGE.]



THE PROPOSED ILLINOIS STATE BUILDING AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, CHICAGO.



ON THE BEACH AT ATLANTIC CITY.—FROM A PHOTO BY WILLIAM H. RAU, PHILADELPHIA.

"DEATH'S VALLEY" IN CALIFORNIA.

NE long, low, narrow strip of burning salt,
Between two stern and fearful mountain walls,
Where all day long no living creature crawls,
And Death, with keen, drawn sabre, bids man "Halt!"

Only vast stretches of white, sickening plain,
Clumped with black lava, scorched with violent heat;
Above, the pitiless sky—one yellow sheet—
Grudging a single drop of blessèd rain.

The sun sinks low, sinks lower still, is gone,
And twilight hurries down the mountains vast;
And now God's countless creatures come at last
To revel in Death's valley till red dawn.

Slim, golden lizards from their burrows slide, Stealthily searching for their insect prey; And foxes furred with softest, bluest gray, Creep through the cacti down the mountain side

Waiting for night, the coyote's mournful cry
Sinks downward from some hidden lair above;
A grewsome raven in a neighboring grove
Grieves o'er the human bones that, bleaching, lie.

With velvet-coated feet and gleaming eyes,
A wild cat steals the chaparral among;
And here the "dead man" cactus has outflung
Its ghastly arms to the fast-fading skies.

Toads creep about with swelling throats; and there
A serpent coils on crust of alkali,
Hissing and rearing. Squirrels, scampering by,
Their daily stores of seed in pouches bear.

Beneath the cacti deadly scorpions hide,
Awaiting prey—grim death held in their sting,
Tarantulas on stems of prickle cling,
Or seek some corpse that many a sun has dried.

And Death stands in this barren plain of salt,
With keen, drawn sabre, through the blistering days,
And cries: "Whoso comes here, forever stays!
Man, ere you enter, I would warn thee—'Halt!"

Yet men go down with bold, triumphant eyes,
Defying him who dwells beyond their ken.
He backward draws his gleaming sabre; then—
Only lost bodies under brazen skies!

Man, read this lesson right! Death, watchful, stands.

Who, to escape despair, shall thither fly

May not return, though he forever try

With horrible, straining eyes and beating hands.

Death comes when God says "Ready"—soon or late; So, seek him not, though burdens weigh like lead. Ho! you who know despair! Lift up thy head! And join the noble burdened ones who wait.

ELLA HIGGINSON.

THE HUNCHBACK'S STORY.

BY THOMAS WINTHROP HALL



O you are to defend me—you, a mere boy? Well, you will have a measy task, and certainly I should not complain when I have nothing wherewith to pay you. The State provides me with you, does it? Well, the State is more thoughtful of a man from the time he is jailed for murder until he is hanged than it is at any other time of his life. He may suffer, he may starve; the State does not heed him until he has committed a crime. Then it does, indeed.

You wish me to tell you in confidence whether I am guilty or not

guilty. Ah! I would tell any one. I have told them, but no one will believe me. I am both guilty and innocent. I killed him, yes, curses on his memory! I killed him and I glory in it; but I could no more have laid a hand upon her than I could upon my own nother. Let me tell you my story. Then you will believe me

So far as my memory serves me I have always been what you -a cripple, a hunchback. But I was not always the poorlyclad, half-starved being that I am now. I remember neither my father nor my mother, but as an orphan boy lived with an aunt upon the income of my small estate. And I grew up as other boys do, finding all the happiness I could in the bright and beautiful things of this world, but, unlike the other boys, deprived of all their sports, even deprived of their companionship, for in their thoughtless way they despised me, poor, weak cripple that I was. He was one of them, he whom I murdered, as they say. Many a time he taunted me with my weakness; and, baring his arm, struck me to show me, as he said, how 'strong he was,' She my play-fellow, too, and even while she was a little girl loved her. She pitied me, that is all. I knew it could never be more, but every day her pity became more cruel torture, and every day I loved her more devotedly.

We grew up into manhood and womanhood together. He and I went to college at the same time, and while he would laugh at my poor triumphs in study, I could only applaud his magnificent success in the athletic field. He, too, loved her—or said he did—and, God pity her, she loved him to distraction. When we returned, at the end of our fourth year, she greeted him with a smile that would have rewarded a conqueror. As for me, she hardly noticed me. I had expected at least a word, and when I realized that her love for him had killed even her friendship for me I went to my lonely room and wept—a thing that I had learned to do long before.

They were married that fall. She did not even invite me to the wedding. Some one had told her that it would be had luck to invite a hunchback. And so I, with my poor, deformed back and my poor, broken heart, stood outside the church with the common crowd of the street and saw them come out man and wife.

They were both moderately wealthy and they went abroad for their honeymoon. They lengthened the visit to a year and finally settled down in Europe permanently. In the meantime I dragged out a miserable, disappointed existence here in New York. With my income, small as it was, I could have done much good had I been inclined, but I was too angry with my God to even think of being charitable to others. At the end of some three years, however, I resolved to go to Europe myself. I said that I was merely to travel for recreation, but it was not that. I was mad with the desire to see her again. I had not the slightest idea where she might be living, but I knew her beauty would make her well-known if not famous, and I expected to be able to find her with ease. I spent months in London. Vienna, Paris, and Berlin; I made the tour of the watering-places; I sought her in apparently every nook and corner of Europe, and found her finally in the last place I expected to. I went to Monte Carlo more because I thought I might hear of her from some of the many fools who think it fashionable to play there. I was walking through the rooms on the night after my arrival and was about to leave, mortified at the reception that the superstitious players accorded me, when I felt the light touch of a finger on my back. I had been expecting this. I knew the common belief that if one touch a hunchback on the back without his knowing it that person will be lucky, and I turned angrily about. Lo! it was she. She gave a little shriek when she recognized me, but quickly recovered herself and laughed almost in my face. She had been drinking. She was flushed and excited, and apparently half a glassful of champagne had been spilled on her dress. The odor was noticeable. She returned to the table. 1 made my way quickly to my hotel. By a few adroit inquiries I discovered that they, although still living together, were known all over Europe by an assumed name; that they were nearly ruined financially, and moved entirely in the fastest set of society that can still call itself decent. I was horrified at my discovery. I hastened back to New York-and at the end of months was astounded to find that what I had learned had not driven her from my heart. I loved her still; yes, more than ever when I thought of the miserable life into which that scoundrel had led

It was two years ere I saw either of them again. Then one night, as I was returning home on foot from an up-town theatre, I saw him, half drunk, entering a gambling-house. I followed him. He recognized me, but was too absorbed in play to pay any attention to me. He had become a common gambler. And she? What was she? I resolved to find out. I waited in a cab opposite the entrance to the place for him-to come out. It was near dawn ere he did so. When he appeared I saw at a glance that he had lost, and that he had been drinking heavily. He made his way unsteadily down town, and finally entered a common tenement. I knew if she were with him that she could be found there, so I returned to my apartments.

That afternoon, toward dusk, I called upon her. Ah, how she had changed! She was no longer even the laughing beile of the questionable society of Monte Carlo. She was pale and weak. Indeed, she was an invalid. Consumption had apparently laid its fatal hand upon her. When she saw me she sighed, but she would not take my outstretched hand.

would not take my outstretched hand.
"You have come to upbraid me," she said.

"You have come to upbra "No," I replied,

"Then you have come to pity me, just as I used to pity you when we were young. Don't do that—don't do that!"

"I have pitied you," I answered, "ever since that day at Monte Carlo, I cannot help it. But I have come to help you, if you will let me." I glanced involuntarily at the shabby furniture of the room, "I have money!"

"Money!" she broke in. "Money! Do you suppose I would take it? It would be in that man's hands in an hour, and he would lose it in play in an hour more. No; go away and leave me and my misery alone. Go away, and do not think of me—above all, do not pity me, or I shall hate you."

I withdrew, closing the door gently as I left. I made some inquiries of the janitor and discovered that it was notorious in the house that he beat and abused her terribly. My heart burned with indignation as I left the building. I walked slowly home, meditating on the terrible change dissipation and disease had made in her appearance. Again I was astonished to find that I loved her more than ever. I could not drive her from my thoughts. "What," I mused, "would she do if he were dead? Would she marry me? How beautiful it would be! How happy it would make me. But no; she would never marry a hunchback. Never!"

The next time I called she declined to see me. I was distracted. I roamed the town muttering to myself, and acting, I suppose, so strangely that the few people who knew me thought I had gone crazy. Indeed I had. I could not keep away from her. I gave up my apartments and moved into the tenement opposite, where I could command a view of her window. From that room I saw them, week by week, sink lower and lower into the miseries of poverty. Finally an idea occurred to me. I would gamble with him and lose. I could afford it, and he might be generous enough to share his gains with her. It was task than I had find so simple a victim. But it did no good. He simply lost to others what he won from me. I did not stop, however. I did not stop until everything was gone; everything-principal, income, furniture, jewelry, even my misshapen clothes. Finally I was as poor as they were, and for the first time in my life I found myself compelled to work for a living. Work? No, I could not work. I did not know how. I was compelled to beg. Nature had fitted me for such a life. I got along very well. But that does not matter. I am nearing the end of my story as of my life.

My only enjoyment during all this time was to sit in my window during the evenings and look over into theirs. A shabby curtain usually concealed her from my eyes, but sometimes she used to come and sit at the window and look out. Oh! so sorrowfully. On the other hand, he used often to beat her. I could not see them, but I could tell by her sobs and screams.

Then I would tear my hair in impotent rage and curse all things because I was not strong enough to kill him.

Finally, one night I heard her scream again. She was struggling with him, and in their fight they tore the curtain from the window. Great God! his hands were about her throat. He was choking her. She did not scream again. After a time he flung her lifeless body over on to the bed and stood looking at it. Then I knew that he had killed her at last. I could restrain myself no longer. I was no more a weak, cowardly cripple. I felt the strength of ten men in my arms. I rushed across the street as fast as my bent legs could carry me, bounded up the stairs and burst into the room. I did not say a word. He was sobered now. He understood what I came for and prepared himself. As for myself, I was speechless with fury. I made one spring and curled my long fingers about his neck. I was determined to kill him just as he had killed her. My weight bore him to the floor, but he struggled like a demon. pounded me, he kicked me, he beat my head against the bedpost, but I did not give up. Finally his struggles grew faint and I knew that I was victor. That is all that I remember.

They say that when the frightened tenants at last brought a policeman to the scene he found us lying together on the floor. He was dead. I was unconscious, but my fingers were still clinched about his throat. They thought, of course, that I had murdered both of them. The marks on her neck were the same as those I left on him. Do you understand? They accuse me of murdering the woman I adored. Let them execute me. I am willing; but for his murder, I beg you, not for hers.

SOME WONDERFUL AND COSTLY OYSTER-SHELLS.

EVERYBODY knows that pearls are found in oysters, but few persons are aware of the peculiar process by which pearls are formed. The mollusks have the power of secreting a calcareous substance called nacre, with which they continually enlarge their shells, as increasing size requires it. While lying at the bottom of the sea, or on the river bed, as the case may be, with the edges of the shell apart to admit the food upon which the oyster subsists, it happens that foreign substances are sometimes drawn



BACCHANTE.

into the shell. The sensitive oyster, irritated by these invaders, attempts to expel them, and failing in this, it endeavors to overcome the irritation by rendering them smooth and harmless. This it does by overlaying and ineasing the unwelcome intruder with a nacrous substance which forms into pearl as it hardens. In this way pearls are formed, sometimes loose in the folds on the oyster, and occasionally adherent to the shell. These adhering pearls form peculiar excrescences and assume various singular shapes. At times they cover a tiny crab and are small and semi-spherical, looking exactly like a half pearl glued to the



A PHEASANT.

inner surface of the shell. Again, when a bit of seaweed is covered there may be a formation several inches long, wavy and undulating like a caterpillar, but glistening and bright as the pearl itself.

The illustrations of pearl oyster-shells printed herewith show some specimens from a wonderful collection which was found on exhibition at the jewelry establishment of Messrs, Jaques

& Marcus, 857 Broadway, New York. These shells were collected by a London purchaser of curios during a period of thirty years. The protuberances on the inside, all showing the beautiful rainbow hues of the natural iridescence of the shells, were of such strange and singular forms that it occurred to him that they might be utilized by an artist to bring out some animal or human form. It was simply necessary to paint gauze



wings on a pearl formation shaped like a caterpillar to give it the appearance of a magnificent silvery dragon-fly. An elliptical one was readily furnished with fins and tail and at once became a pearl "whale." Mermaids with protruding breasts and symmetrical bodies, birds and other creatures were skillfully painted upon the inside of the curious shells, and each one of them became a work of art.

It is these shells, thus decorated, that our artist has photographed, and that we present in the illustrations of this issue. Each shell is a unique gem of beauty, with its many-colored rays

of glowing light as a background for what appears to be a magnificent irregularly-shaped pearl, constituting the central part of the painted picture. These pictures are very rare and costly, and it is said that the total number in existence is exceedingly small.

LIFE INSURANCE .- "THE HERMIT'S" VIEWS.

BATAVIA, N. Y.

The Hermit:—Why is it that the Mutual Life of New York has more resisted claims, according to New York State Report, 1891, than the resisted claims of the United States Life, Washington, National of Vermont, Travelers', Union Mutual, Ætna, Mutual Benefit, Germania, Berkshire, Commercial Alliance, John Hancock Mutual, Massachusetts Mutual, Penn Mutual, Union Central, and Phornix Mutual combined, and should it have any weight with the about to take out a policy with the Mutual Life of New York?

My correspondent, whom I think I recognize as an agent of an insurance concern, in whose interests he assails the Mutual, should bear in mind that the probability is that other companies do not make as complete and specific returns of contested claims as the New York Mutual. This whole "claim" business has a good deal of nonsense about it. It is one of the points upon which an agent very often dwells, because he has nothing else he can use as an argument against a well-established company.

The Hermit;—What is your opinion of the Covenant Mutual Bene fit Association of Illinois (Galesburg)? They advertise an annual promium on \$1,000 confidents (Association of Association of nt Association of Illinois (Galesbürg)? They advertise an annual mium on \$1,000 certificate to man of forty, of \$14.61. Can they do it give a good guarantee?

The Covenant Mutual commenced business in 1877. Its income during 1890 was \$1,183,000; its disbursements, \$1,079,-000, and the total expenses of management, \$142,000. Its total invested assets are \$521,000. It does a small business in New York State, and apparently does a safe business. It is still too early for me to predict whether or not it will meet the fate which has overtaken other companies that have started out quite as well, offered quite the same inducements, and failed in the end. The success of the Covenant Mutual Benefit will depend. as the success of every business enterprise depends, upon the integrity, honesty, and enterprise of its management. It is for

this reason that I prefer to pay a little more, and get insurance in one of the older and stronger companies.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM. PA. SOUTH BETHLEHEM. PA.

Hermit:—Being greatly interested in insurance, I would be ever grate
if you can tell me the standing of the Home Benefit Association o
v York, 137 Broadway. What is their capital, standing, and metho
surance?

C. E. S.

The Home Benefit Association is a small company. Its total income last year was about \$260,000 and its disbursements \$221,000, leaving the small balance at the end of the year of \$39,000. It is an assessment company, and out of its total disbursements last year over a third was paid for expenses of management. It paid \$137,000 to its members, and nearly \$84,000 for its management. This is not a first-class showing, in my judgment. Do not confound it with the Home Life of New York, which is an old and strong company.

Which is an old and strong company.

The Hermit;—I have been a careful reader of your many articles, and have obtained from them ideas that have served me much in placing my own insurance. You have many questions to answer, but I have one to ask, the answer to which no agent of State agencies or any other has been able to answer to my satisfaction. The statement made this January by Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York shows that the policies in force at January 1st, 1891, amounted to \$638,226,000, and the legal reserve to protect these policies is \$136,690,000. On the same date the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York make a statement which shows insurance in force of \$720,662,000, and a reserve of \$95,503,000. Now, the Equitable has \$82,400,000 more insurance in force than the Mutual, yet the Mutual is required to have \$41,165,000 more legal reserve in order to protect her policy-holders than the Equitable, and the York of the North All States of the St

"S. A." should remember that the Mutual is not only an older company and, therefore, has a larger reserve (because the older the policy the larger the reserve maintained for it), but also that the Mutual has a somewhat larger proportion of high-priced policies, such as endowments and ten-payment life. Its dividends, I think, are larger than those of other companies of the same character, and I believe that a larger proportion of these dividends is left by the policy-holders to accumulate, and the reserve on these "dividend additions" is larger than the corresponding reserves of the Equitable. There is no secret about all this matter, and there is nothing in it to astonish whoever is familiar with the facts.

"Hawthorne" writes from Hawthorne, Nev., thanking me for an answer to a question regarding the Manhattan Company and the offer its agents made him. I told him that the offer was too high. He now incloses a blank of the New York Life given him by the same solicitor, which promises a surplus of \$2,300 on a fifteen-year endowment dividend period for \$5,000, taken at the age of thirty-six. In other words, the offer is a cash value of \$5,000 at the maturity of the endowment, and a surplus of \$2,300.

I call the attention of "Hawthorne" to the fact that the offer made by this agent distinctly says: "The figures given below are not to be considered as promises or guarantees. They are illustrations based on the results of tontine policies which have matured in this company." Furthermore, the statement is made on an estimate blank marked "for use in 1890." The rate of interest, as everybody knows, is showing a constant but gradual decrease. and the results from one year to another on tontine grouns are also liable to vary on account of the variable rate of lapses. The estimate given, I think, is quite high enough, if not too high, as estimates are inclined to be.

The Hermit.

THE LATE MRS. POLK.

RS. JAMES K. POLK, who died at Nashville on the 14th of August, was one of the last representatives of a generation of Southern matrons who filled a large place in the social life of the country. Married at the early age of nineteen, when scarcely out of the school-room, she spent twenty-seven years of happy wedded life in the close companionship of her husband, and in the swirl and tumult of the most exciting life of that period. When, in 1844, her husband was elected to the Presidency, she was in the ripened maturity of her powers and of her queenliness as a social leader. Born in 1803, she had lived, up to the time of her marriage, in Nashville; and during the Congressional career of her distinguished husband had become conspicuous in the society of the capital. While in the White House she was a dignified, charming, and always gracious figure. Her conversational powers and her dignity made her especially attractive. Being a strict Pres-



THE POLK TOMB .- PHOTO BY GIERS & KOELLEIN.

byterian, she abolished card-playing and dancing from the White House; but her exclusion of these pleasures did not abate her popularity. It was one of her peculiarities that, like Martha Washington, she received her guests sitting. President Polk dying within a few months after retiring from the White House, nearly one-half of the entire life of Mrs. Polk was spent in widowhood. During that period of forty-two years she has lived in dignitied retirement-though not always in the luxury which marked her early years-in a stately home near Nashville, which became hers at her husband's decease. At one time her income had become so greatly reduced that her friends secured for her an annual pension of \$5,000. Up to the hour of her death she maintained a lively interest in affairs about her, and was exceptionally popular, being respected and beloved by the entire ommunity. Upon the announcement of her death the bells throughout the city were tolled, and universal expressions of sympathy were heard from all classes of people.

Our portrait of Mrs. Polk is from a painting made by the artist Healey, during the last year of her occupancy of the White House as its mistress.

IN FASHION'S GLASS.

T may be truly written of fashions that those which the masses love die young, and it fills one with regret to see the prettiest of styles meet an untimely death through the enthusiastic admiration of all sorts and conditions of women. So it has been with flounces and frills of lace, the richest and daintiest of all garnitures, and yet it has been so "done to death" during the past season, that it is doubtful if it revives for some time to come. It is pitiable, too, that most women will wear a thing whether it suits them or not, so long as it is fashionable; and then, why can't women be content with womanly dress, and not take on mannish notions? Women are supposed to dress to please men, but if they only realized how much men dislike to see them copying their style of dress, I don't think they would continue it. Perhaps the vachting-gown is the one in which an air of masculinity is most acceptable, and just now considerable interest is being manifested in new costumes for the autumn yachting cruise. One in particular is conventionally nautical. It is made in a fine, smooth, diagonal blue cloth, very dark in tint, and the coat is cut after the midshipman style. Its revers are bordered with a tiny gold cord, and gold buttons decorate the fronts, while the tight-fitting waistcoat is of white buckskin. Another is a dress of light, chestnut brown serge-a color, by the way, which looks particularly well on the water. It is made somewhat in polonaise form, but the fronts of the bodice are slightly pleated at the waist into a wide belt of a copper galloon. The chemisette at the throat is also formed of this, and the straight, close lines, which are arranged with a most becoming effect to the figure, and skillfully contrived into patterns on each hip, are of a thick, narrow copper braid.

A very graceful gown is illustrated this week, showing a coat which is likely to become very popular during the autumn. The

front is cut in a straight basque, while the back slopes off in a swallow-tail effect. The material employed is a soft cloth in a beautiful shade of rhododendron, braided at each



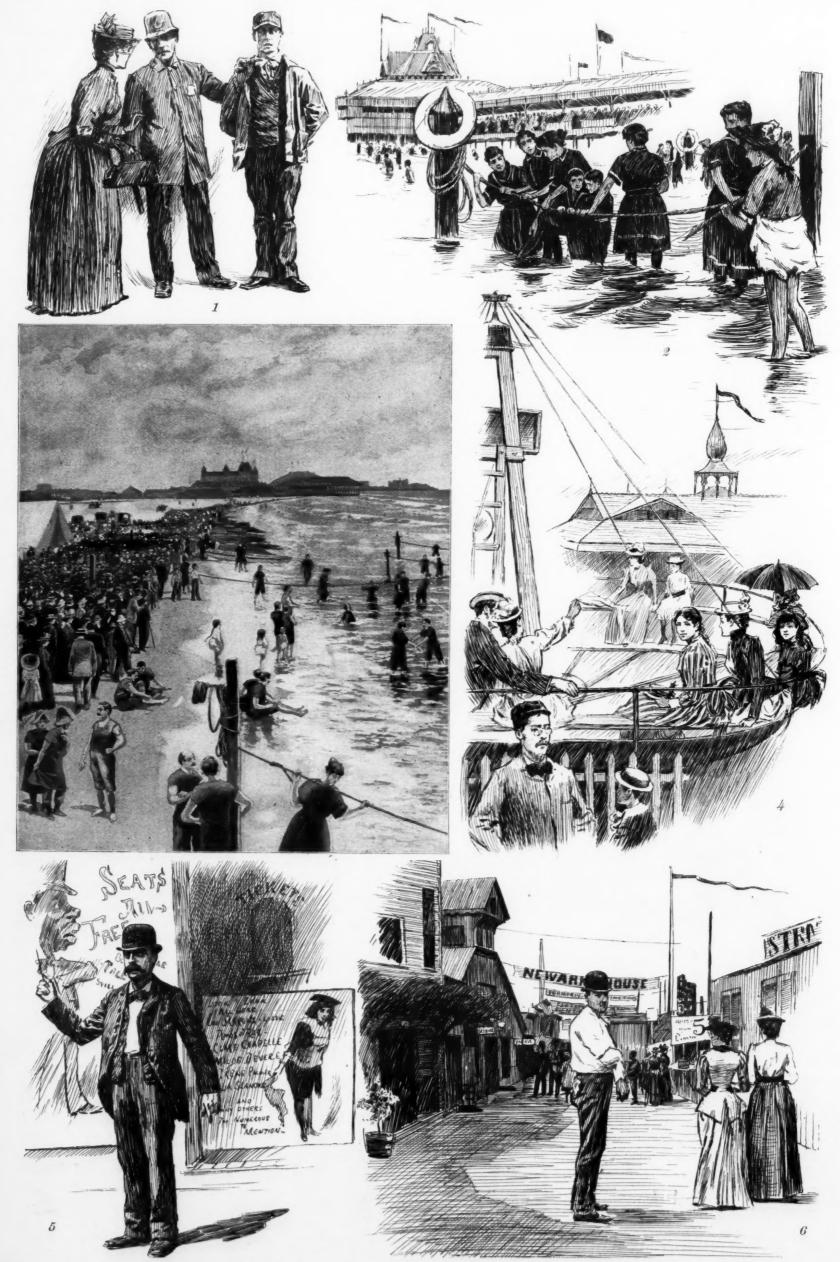
design of braiding in rhododendron and silver is used to ornament the long, gored skirt.

No decisive flat has yet gone forth to regulate the length of our skirts for the coming season, but let us fervently hope that we may be allowed to shorten them for the street, at least, and if permission is not granted us let us show our independence and defy fashion's decree by wearing them short any way. No one will deny that, in-doors, a trailing skirt is more graceful, but it should never be permitted without the portal.

Some pretty new hats in felt have appeared in the milliners' windows. A shape for a young lady is in dark blue, brown, or black, with an oval, perfectly flat brim and a very low, round crown. A twist of heavy Brussels net matching the felt in color is wound around the crown, and is formed into a full rosette at the left side. In some cases a stiff feather is added to the rosette. The ever-popular tourist shape is also seen, occasionally, with a wing at the side; this is perhaps the most desirable shape for a traveling hat, the best quality being sold for five dollars

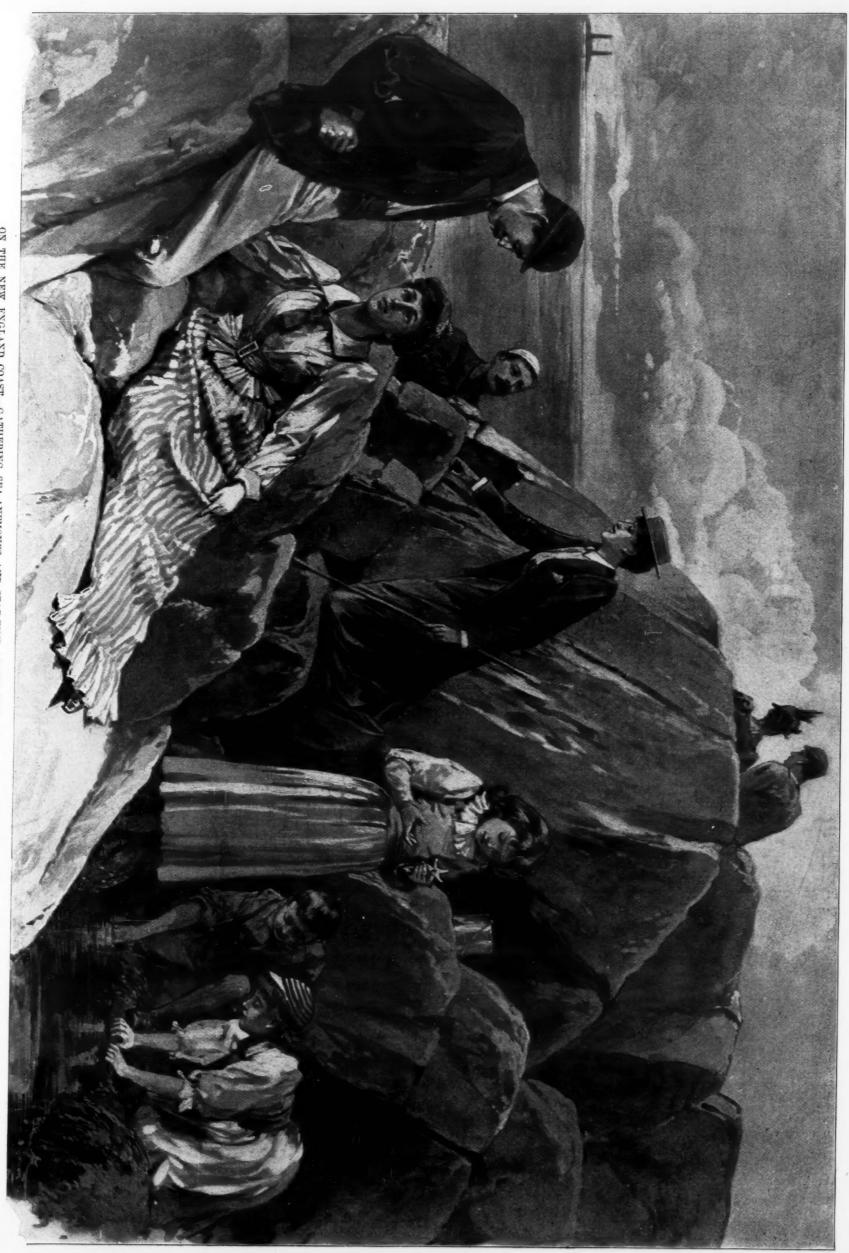
New veils in both black and white are sprigged all over, and have a little vine following the line of the scalloped edge. Sometimes the pattern is in white on a black net. They are all worn to come below the chin. White veils are best suited to dressy occasions, and should be accompanied by white gloves.

Ella Starr



1. AN ARBEST ON THE BEACH. 2. BATHERS NEAR THE IRON PIER. 3. ON THE BEACH. 4. THE "RAZZLE-DAZZLE." 5. A MUSEUM CRIER. 6. ON THE "BOWERY."

THE END OF THE SEASON AT CONEY ISLAND .- FROM PICTURES BY OUR OWN PHOTOGRAPHER,



ON THE NEW ENGLAND COAST.—GATHERING SEA-ANEMONES AND STAR-FISH AMONG THE ROCKS AT GLOUCESTER, MASS.—Deawn by Miss G. A. Davis.

THE GUN MANUFACTURE AT WATER. VLIET ARSENAL.

N the year 1888 Congress established a gun-factory at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., and appropriated a large amount of money for buildings and machinery for the manufacture of modern high-power guns. Watervliet is one of the oldest arsenals owned by the United States, but it was not considered of great importance till it became necessary to fix upon a site for the proposed new gun-factory, when considerations of safety, means of supply and transportation, room for expansion, and excellence of foundation for heavy machines led to its selection. Now it is the most important of all our arsenals, and it is turning out guns which are not surpassed by any in the world for power and excellence of material and workmanship. The main building covers about three acres, and when fully equipped the capacity of this shop will probably be largely in excess of one hundred heavy guns per year. The old shop can supply a large number of field and siege guns, and by means of these two shops alone the service may be supplied with an efficient armament in a comparatively short time

The arsenal is situated on the west bank of the Hudson at the head of navigation, opposite the city of Troy. It is reached by a spur of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, thus connecting with all the main lines of the country, and it has water communication by river and canal.

The manufacture of a big gun is a scientific study. It calls for more care than the building of a house. In fact, plans are furnished from the Ordnance Department for every class of gun, showing its exact size and weight-all the measurements being given to the thousandth part of an inch. The detailed work of the gun covers many sheets of huge paper. The gun consists not of a single piece, as in years past, but of many pieces which are put together by a process called "assembling." Formerly the steel tubes and forgings came from the Whitworth establishment in England; and the tube, trunnion-hoop and jacket of the 12-inch gun just finished came from the Creusot works in But now the steel-makers at South Bethlehem and Midvale, Pennsylvania, furnish all the steel rough forged, oiltempered, and annealed. The Bethlehem works have sent the forgings for eighteen 8-inch guns which are to be done before 1893. The forgings for the first 10-inch gun wholly of American manufacture have just come from Bethlehem, and the gun will be finished early in 1892. Twenty-four of these guns are to be made at this factory before 1895. The forgings for the several 12-inch guns are in hand, and fifteen of these will be built before July, 1895. No 16-inch guns can be made until the south wing is ready. The 12-inch gun built at Watervliet was the first gun of the kind ever built in the United States. It was the first of sixteen of its type ordered by the Government, and has been building since 1888.

The process of assembling is an interesting one. The steel tube is bored to the required diameter, and then the task of building it up commences. The exterior of the tube is turned in one of the immense lathes, and the interior of the "jacket" is bored to correspond. The jacket is a wall of steel about half a calibre in thickness, varying according to the diameter of the gun. The cold jacket would not slip over the tube, but after heating it readily finds its place. When a gun is ready to receive its jacket it is placed in the shrinkage pit, in a vertical position. The jacket is placed upon an iron car and run into a large oven. When the man in charge of the heating thinks that the proper degree of expansion has been reached, the doors are opened and he makes a test with steel points which are set at the required distance apart. The stick is fastened crosswise to the end of a long pole. If the steel points pass inside the diameter of the jacket, the proper degree of heat has been reached; but if not, the heating must be continued. When the test shows that the jacket is sufficiently hot, the car is run out. The jacket is hoisted upon a crane, swung over the gun and lowered into position. Great care is taken to prevent excessive heating, as that causes the metal to scale. After the jacket has been placed upon the gun, a coil of perforated water-pipe attached to the main plays upon the heated band of metal, causing it to shrink tightly about the tube. The cooling process lasts for a full day. Then the tube with its jacket is picked up by the heavy crane and restored to the lathe, where it receives a fresh and uniform surface.

The gun is made to taper from the butt to the muzzle. series of six hoops, known as "No. C," is then fitted successively over that part of the tube (about two-thirds) not covered by the jacket. Every joint is rabbeted so as to give the appearance of a continuous piece. One by one the hoops are heated and shrunken upon the tube in the shrinking pit. Afterward a series of five "No. A" hoops is placed over the breech end of the gun extending beyond the trunnions. Then a series of three "D" hoops runs from the trunnions to the small end at the muzzle. One of the "D" hoops contains the trunnions, and the one forward of it is called the "sleeve." As thus assembled, the gun is once more returned to the lathe for a final surface. Scarcely a turn of the lathe is made without a test or an inspection. The recoil, upon the discharge, would have a tendency to force the gun out of the jacket. Each succeeding ring serves to bind the tube more firmly in its place, and the locking ring has an inside ring which sets into a groove cut in the tube, making everything

The gun is now ready for the rifling-machine. Until within two or three years it took a week to cut the several dozen of twisted grooves, about five one-hundredths of an inch in depth, but a newly-invented machine cuts the grooves in gangs, so that seventeen hours completes the job. This is a very particular piece of work, as a single erratic movement of the cutter might ruin the piece. A fine calculation is made to determine the proper twist for the grooves. From the side of the lathe a long iron arrangement, something like a girder, stretches along the floor, one end coming almost to the top of the lathe, and the other descending through the floor. This apparatus is longer than the gun itself, and it curves as it slopes down from the lathe. The spiral curve to be cut in the gun is what is known as a semicubic parabola, and this girder-like affair serves as a guide. A long beam with a wheel in the lower end extends into the air from the upper end of the guide. The wheel runs on the guide, and the beam itself is geared to the shaft of the cutting machine. As the cutter moves forward, the wheel on the upright beam slides down the guide, and the gearing by which it is attached to the cutter shaft twists the cutter inside the bore as it goes forward. The amount to be taken off at each trip is one twohundredth of an inch, which means ten trips for each groove.

In the meantime the boring has been critically examined and star-gauged at every point of its progress. It is now ready for the breech mechanism. The breech-block is a cylindrical piece of steel with a round hole extending through it longitudinally, and with an interrupted or slotted screw cut in its circumference. It is swung clear of the breech to open the chamber. While the breech is open the projectile is hoisted on a crane, swung to the mouth of the breech and pushed forward into the chamber. The powder charge is hoisted and placed in the same way. To close the breech the block, which is hung upon a hinge called the "consul," is swung about so that it covers the breech. After it is firmly latched in position, a crank, projecting from the consul and acting through it, slides the block into the breech, the threads on the surface of the block fitting the blanks on the inside of the base ring, and vice versa. One-eighth of a turn of the block, by means of a lever, securely locks the gun in osition, and it is ready to be fired. The last movement, in addition to locking the piece, slips the vent-stop from the vent. The stop has a very important office. When the breech is opened, after a discharge, a thin strip of steel slides forward over the vent and remains until the last movement is made in closing the breech. This prevents the introduction of a friction-primer before the proper time, and it guards against a premature discharge of the piece. The powder-chamber has a larger bore than the rest of the gun. In an 8-inch gun it is 9 8 inches.

Another important part of the breech mechanism, the gascheck, has a mushroom-shaped head of steel that fits the rear end of the chamber, and a plunger extending back through the holes in the breech-block. The "mushroom head" is backed by a washer of asbestos, and this, in turn, is backed by a steel washer. When the charge is exploded the steel face of the mushroom head is forced back, the asbestos washer is squeezed at the edges until it fills the rear of the chamber and shuts off the escape of gas through the breech.

The gun being complete, it remains to be sighted, and this is a matter of a week. The utmost care is taken in leveling the gun and in making the sight parallel with the axis of the bore. The value of the sight on a rifle is known to every one. In the case of an immense cannon it is no less important. Finally the gun is weighed to find out whether it is "muzzle heavy" or This preponderance, as it is called, is carebreech heavy." fully marked upon the gun; the date and place of its manufacture is neatly chiseled in the shining steel, and the gun stands ready for use. It is longer than the old style of cannon of equal bore, but it is much more symmetrical and beautiful.

A 6-inch gun weighs about five tons. It represents three months of skilled labor in the shop, to say nothing of the work outside and the calculations and the drawing of the plans. It will carry a shell weighing 100 pounds fired by 50 pounds of powder. Details of the guns of larger bore follow:

	8-inch.	10-inch.	12-inch.	16-inch.
Length	- realization		37 feet	48 feet
Diameter at breech		40 inches	49 inches	64 inches
Weight	.15 tons	30 tons	52 tons	100 tons
Cost (estimated)	\$15,000	\$30,000	\$52,000	\$100,000
Projectile	300 lbs.	600 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,500 lbs.
Powder	125 lbs.	250 lbs.	500 lbs.	750 lbs.
Range	8 miles	10 miles	12 miles	15 miles
Effective range	5 miles	7 miles	0 miles	19 miles

A study of this table shows that an 8-inch gun of the Watervliet pattern is two and one-half times as long as the old iron gun of the same bore; and it weighs nearly five times as much. The same fact is true, in proportion, in regard to the larger guns, A rough estimate of the cost of the guns is \$1,000 per ton, including the cost of the steel and other material. Every shot from an 8-inch gun costs about \$100; from a 10-inch gun, \$170; from a 12-inch gun, \$200; and from a 16-inch gun, \$250-the projectile in each case being of cast iron. The cost would be largely increased if steel shots, for piercing armor, were used, the shot for a 12-inch gun costing \$300. The only gun-carriage yet made which will stand the recoil of the Watervliet guns is on the proving-grounds at Sandy Hook, where 8-inch and 10-inch guns have already been tested with great satisfaction, and where a 12-inch gun has just been tested with equally good results. The statutory test of a gun requires that it shall be fired 250 This is more than the life of many of the old cast-iron

There is also in construction, at Watervliet, a 10-inch wirebound gun. The process of building is similar to that used for the large guns, except that, instead of jackets and heavy rings, the tube is wound with steel wire one-tenth of an inch square, so that the diameter, at the breech, is three and one-half feet thick. Light rings will cover the wire and show a smooth exterior surface. The gun cannot be completed until the light forgings are made. It is expected that the gun will throw a projectile of 560 pounds from twelve to fifteen miles with a charge of 230 pounds of powder.

The arsenal supplied twenty-five field guns for artillery in 1890. They are 7 feet long, of $3\frac{8}{10}$ inches bore, with bell mouths and the best of breech mechanism. Their weight is 800 pounds. or about two-thirds that of the old brass field pieces. They have an effective range of three miles. The arsenal is also constructing ten 5-inch and 7-inch pieces for siege duty. Two 12inch breech-loading mortars have been built which have stood the most severe tests at Sandy Hook. At the factory there are also made heavy projectiles for the large guns

The new 12-inch gun is the most powerful weapon ever made in the United States. It is doubtful if many of the 16-inch guns will be built, because the United States authorities have made a close study of larger guns abroad and they have pronounced them failures. The largest guns afloat are those weighing 111 tons, in the Italian and English navies. The bore is 161 inches, while the weight is eleven tons greater than that of the 16-inch Watervliet gun. Some of Krupp's 16-inch guns weigh as much as 121 tons, but the Armstrong gun, of 17 inches, weighs only 101 tons. From this it will be seen that the Watervliet guns average lighter, for the amount of work done, than the guns that are made abroad. If a thorough examination of successes and failures abroad, together with the most exact science displayed at home, does not soon give the Americans the best guns in the world it will be their own fault. But they must have time to work out the problem.

PROFESSOR TOTTEN'S ARTICLES.

WIDESPREAD INTEREST IN THEM MANIFESTED-A FEW COM-MENTS FROM OUR READERS

WE are in constant receipt of letters from our readers, criticising either forcestles. cising either favorably or unfavorably Professor Totten's startling articles in reference to the approaching Millennium. We have not room for all the comments sent us, but print herewith a few. Others, from Butler, Mo., Alexandria Bay, N. Y., Brooklyn, N. Y., Columbus Junction, Ia., and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will receive attention in due time.

A STRANGE FACT.

A Strange Fact.

Beditor of Frank Leslie's Weekly:—Since Professor Totten's articles on the Millennium have appeared in your paper it would indeed seem very strange if no one would attempt to criticise their author. Naturally it is expected, however, that more would make the attempt than have done so. It is very strange to say that responsible parties or men of like talent and ability (if such there be) do not feel more anxious or able to oppose this author's writings. Surely the opposing forces should be willing at least to try and defend their own views, if they have nothing to defend. Perhaps, if the professor would have changed the truths of the Bible a little many might be more willing to say something. Now, in favor of what Professor Totten has written, I wish to say that the spiritual eyes of very many so-called Christians (that no doubt would like to oppose such writings if they knew how) must surely be partially, if not totally, eclipsed, if our present times do not at least indicate that his sayings may be true. We may, however, he assured of the fact that we can do nothing to hinder or hasten anything beyond the predestined will of Him who created all things, were we all to oppose it. I think it would be well for us all, at least to not only hear but heed the call. He that hath ears to hear let him hear what the Spirit is saying to this last phase of the Laodicean Church.

E. M. Remley.

An Englishman's Views.

44 Mildmay Road, Mildmay Park, 1
London, July 17th, 1891.

To the Editor:—The appearance of Lieutenant Totten's remarkable articles in your paper (which has had the independence to insert them induces me to send you a copy of a book which has been issued on this side of the water.* This book is well known here in private and influential circles, but no one has yet dared to notice it in the press. As one critic has privately stated: "It is an exceedingly difficult work to review; one might almost as well attempt to review the New Testament." The words italicized of the critic are strikingly appropriate, and unintentionally show what may be termed the family relationship between the New and this yet Newer Testament. Reviewers on your side of the water are more courageous, and less hampered by forms and fushions in criticism; more independent, in short, and a notice in your paper would follow very appropriately upon Lieutenant Totten's articles.

It is due, however, to the lieutenant to state precisely that his studies and his calculations, with the results.

and fashions in criticism; more independent, in short, and a notice in your paper would follow very appropriately upon Lieutenant Totten's articles.

It is due, however, to the lieutenant to state precisely that his studies and his calculations, with the results reached, are entirely independent of this book, while the book itself is entirely independent of Lieutenant Totten's work. The two are two sides of a vast and many-sided subject—a subject, perhaps, of all subjects the most important and many aspected!

The final page of the book will show clearly the absolute connection with the burden of Lieutenant Totten's writings. While the course of the whole narrative part is strange, and in some portions extraordinary, it is well for the reader to remember the old and well-founded adage that truth is stranger than fiction, and (as the great poet of our common race has expressed it) "there are more things in heaven and earth, O Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy." Parts of this book can perhaps hardly be noticed in a newspaper, but among others I would suggest your reviewer's attention to Vol. II., pages 288-310, as running side by side with Lieutenant Totten. The Anglo-Saxon race is one, however scattered and divided over the globe. What is called the Eastern Question will be found presently to be Western as well, and not to be settled without the participation of all the members of the race, including the great United States, in the coming gigantic struggle for Jerusalem, the spiritual centre and heart of the world. We are rapidly nearing a great crisis — indeed, the greatest crisis, both temporal and spiritual, in the world's course; and with Lieutenant Totten I would say, the leaders of our race in both hemispheres will do well to look ahead and prepare for the inevitable. Events are hurrying, and more ground is covered now in one year than formerly in a century. Yours faithfully.

A. Bannerman.

P. S.—It may, perhaps, be right to add that a second book is now in the press, by another hand, in conf

CONFIRMATION FROM MEXICO.

Confirmation from Mexico.

Dolores Hidalgo, Estand de Guanajuato,
Mexico, 21st July, 1891.

Editor of Frank Leslie's Weekly:—After reading with very great interest the series of articles on the Millennium by Professor Totten, of Vale, which have been published in your paper, I cannot refrain from bringing to your notice a circumstance which may be considered as one of "the signs of the times," and corroborative of Professor Totten's views.

Professor Juan N. Contreras, clvil and mining engineer, and professor distronomy at the State college in the city of Guanajuato, who is considered one of the leading astronomers of this country, has for many years devoted special attention to the study of meteorology. As a result of his long and painstaking study he has discovered a new law connected with the magnetic currents of the earth, by which he is able to foretell, with great precision, the meteorological changes about forty-five days in advance of the time when they take place, and to announce the approximate dates in which earthquakes will take place in some part of the volcanic zones of the northern hemisphere. Mr. Contreras has put the knowledge he possesses to a practical use by publishing (since last April) a small meteorological bulletin once a month (in Spanish), and the subscribers to it, of which I am one, have found his forecasts singularly correct. In the present month's issue of this bulletin, of whi h I send you a copy, you will find under the heading "Seismologia" the circumstance to which I refer as being perhaps corroborative of Professor Totten's predictions. After announcing that an earthquake will occur in the Mexican or some other part of the volcanic zone of the northern hemisphere between the 21st and 27th inst. and after referring to those which took place last month and in the beginning of the present one, Professor Contreras goes on to say: "If to these are added the earth-quakes which have taken place previously (this year), which we have foretold more or less approximately, it is seen tha

that the seismic disturbances will be more serious than up to the present time."

These occurrences, it seems to me, may reasonably be considered as "signs of the times," and the paragraph which I have just translated is the more remarkable as corroborative evidence, considering that the facts and opinions expressed in it are derived from Professer Contreras's own observations and studies, without being influenced or biased by the knowledge of Professor Totten's articles, or of the discussions to which they have given rise among English-speaking people. I say this because Mr. Contreras does not know English (unfortunately), and I am not aware that the Mexican—Spanish—press has yet taken any notice of the "Millennium articles."

In the copy of the Meteorological Bulletin which I send you I have also marked out the prediction that "It is possible (or probable) that in the month of August there will be three cyclonic disturbances in the Mexican gulf and in the eastern part of the North Atlantic—on the dates between the 1st and 5th, the 11th and 16th, and the 25th to 28th." I call your attention to it in case you may think it right to mention this warning in one of your forthcoming issues, for the benefit of the public. I have no interest in, or connection with, his bulletin other than that which all thoughtful men have in anything that is likely to benefit their fellows. I remain, sir,

Yours faithfully,

F. de P. Stephenson.

* "The Mother, the Woman Clothed with the Sun," 2 vols.; The Leadenhall Press, London.

OUR ALASKA EXPEDITION.

INCIDENTS OF ITS ESCAPE TO THE BEHRING SEA.

ROM this time forward our daily progress was not over fifty miles, as the current slowed specific and the control of the contr fifty miles, as the current slowed steadily while the river grew broader and more majestic in its long sweeps. Our wants were supplied by kindly natives, whom we met from time to time. The 2d of September was a happy day. Shortly after noon we glided out upon the broad bosom of the Yukon. We knew that the trading-post of Nuklakayet was only twenty miles distant, and our joy was completed when, two or three hours later, we came to the log settlement known as the Mission of Nowikakat, and were made welcome by Missionary Canham and his wife. Obtaining here a skiff, we continued our voyage, and a little after five o'clock reached the trading-station, where we were hospitably received by Trader Walker. The next morning the little Yukon trading-boat, New Racket, which was on a special trip to the Koyukuk River with a mining party, took us aboard and carried us to the mouth of that river, 200 miles below, landing us on September 5th.

On the 6th, having secured three young Indians as guides and packers over the mountains, we were afloat on the Yukon, and a day later reached the summer portage used by the natives to the Unalaklik. Our party now consisted of seven persons, We took up the line of march toward the mountains, moving forward about twelve miles a day, and at one time losing the trail in the dense mists on the mountain peaks along which lay our course. Finally, descending the high elevation which we had climbed with such infinite toil and difficulty, we came to the flat, boggy lands through which the river wound, and which we were obliged to ford, being carried over on the backs of the native guides. We were now compelled to climb another . ountain ridge, twisting past one peak and then another, until, finally descending, we followed the trail to the Unalaklik, where we found a little village of some twenty persons. Here new guides and four birch canoes were obtained, the latter being lashed together in pairs, with one passenger astern in each. In the evening we reached Carleton's Baptist mission at the mouth of the river, and were welcomed with royal hospitality. The missionary, however, imparted to us the disagreeable information that no more vessels were expected at St. Michael's before 1891. We were thus confronted with the prospect of a ten-months' sojourn at that bleak point. No vessel would call there before July, and by the time we could get to San Francisco it would be August,

Carleton's mission is a desolate place upon the bleak sand and rocks overlooking the sea. The fuel secured is all drift timber. There is a considerable Mahlemute population, who get a living by hunting seals, bologa, salmon, etc. Skin bidraws, or oomiaks and kyacks were numerous. The mission-house is a small, unpretentious building. Carleton has an assistant missionary to aid in teaching his pupils. There is no Greek-church rivalry to be encountered, and he is fairly successful. He has been at the station several years. Both missionaries are young men and devoted to the work. Neither are married, and that fact makes their situation more forlorn.

1891.

It was necessary to go forward, and on September 12th we started in a bidarky, which was twenty feet long, and was heavily laden with seal-oil, walrus skins, etc., but which had room for my party and several natives. Our route lay along the coast of Behring Sea, and our progress was slow, owing in part to the roughness of the water. On one occasion we were obliged to land, finding shelter at a village named Tikekowae, the principal man of which took us as guests into his barabarra. This, like most native houses, was entered by means of a long, low tunnel having two doors. There was but one room, blackened by A hole in the roof made the only flue for the fire, which was built upon the dirt in the centre of the barabarra. True, there was a battered and rusty sheet-iron stove standing near the wall with its pipe projecting through the earthen roof; but the stove had seen its best days, and was scarcely serviceable. On two sides of the room were large, raised platforms of hewn boards, on which the beds were spread. We had one of these platforms, and our host and family the other one. There were four children in addition to the squaw, the youngest child being

At this point, fretting under the delays, I decided to make an overland trip to St. Michael's, leaving the rest of the party to follow in the boat. At the fort we learned that the Bear had called at St. Michael's in August, and that there was no probability of any other vessel appearing before winter. The surveyors had come down the Yukon too late to get passage home, and had gone into winter quarters at the post.

A. B. Schanz, who had been left sick at Surveyor McGrath's camp in June, had recovered his health, descended the Yukon. but, like the surveyors, had arrived too late. So, in company with Census Agent Greenfield, he had undertaken a bidarky journey along the coast to the southward, hoping to get shipping from Kodiak. Schanz had been gone for several weeks.

When the party landed in St. Michael's we were cordially received by Mr. Henry Neuman, who informed me that the chances were excellent to remain at the post for ten months unless I wished to undertake a bidarky and sledge journey of 1,300 ships call at all seas

De Haas was completely disabled by this time, but there was a United States Survey doctor named Kirschoff at the post, and from him medical assistance could be obtained. De Haas had no intention of leaving Alaska, so, all things considered, it became necessary for him to winter at the post, or in its vicinity.

As for the party, it seemed useless to sit idly down and wait for deliverance, when a prompt movement might release us before the year expired. True, it was very late to undertake a bidarky journey of many weeks' duration, but the chances of success appeared about equal to those of failure. Everything depended upon the weather. Should winter hold off until a reasonably late date we could surely expect to reach Nushagak, 900 miles below, and from there proceed by sledge and sai! boat to Kodiak Island, one of the principal southern ports of Alaska.

Snow had already fallen upon the low mountains near St. Michael's, and the nights were frosty. Could we keep ahead of

the ice? A few weeks in this far northern latitude serve to transform fall into winter. All of these things I talked over with Mr. Neuman and finally arrived at the conclusion to make an attempt with bidarkies. It was arranged that the sail-boat should take us over Behring Sea to the mouth of the Yukon, eighty miles distant, where we could safely embark in the bidarky and proceed 200 miles up the Yukon to the Kuskokwim portage

It should be mentioned that besides Schanz and Greenfield, a number of miners, several of whom had charge of a demented missionary, Rev. Mr. Ellington, had taken this same portage during the early fall, but all of them, more fortunate than we ere, had been able to secure steamboat transportation from St. Michael's to the Yukon portage, thus saving an open-boat voyage to the Yukon and 200 miles of paddling up the Yukon, which was equivalent to 600 miles paddling over still water. There was little doubt that Schanz, Greenfield, and the miners would get safely through to Nushagak before ice formed sufficiently to stop navigation.

From one cause and another it was not until the 21st that we were able to commence a journey which was to prove long, difficult, and full of adventure. Our course, at first, lay through an inlet of the sea, or canal, separating the island of St. Michael's from the Alaskan main-land. Passing out of this we entered the open waters of Norton Sea, which is an arm of Behring Sea, floated past Point Romanoff, and engaging a Mahlemute to go with us in his kyack as guide to Andreasky, 100 miles up the Yukon, we reached the Yukon's mouth and Goatlick Station at ten o'clock the following day. We here secured another kyack to carry part of our supplies, having filled all the available room of my three-hole bidarky with provisions, blankets, etc., and loaded each of the other kyacks with all they could carry.

Despite its disadvantages, however, the bidarky and the kyack are superior to any other forms of light boats, as they pierce waves without shipping a drop of water. The paddlers wear bladder coats that are water proof and are fastened securely over the rims of the man-holes, excluding waves or spray. We found that our own bidarky was a very steady one, showing no tendency to "turn turtle." It danced over and through the waves like a cork, propelled by the paddles that were wielded with power if not dexterity.

The current of the lower Yukon runs three miles per hour, and caused us to lose some thirty miles in every day of ten hours, It was seldom, therefore, that we averaged over twenty or at most twenty-five miles actual progress in a day. The nights got colder, and on the morning of September 25th I noticed icicles a foot long hanging from the projecting mossy banks of the river. The Yukon was bordered at first on either bank by desolate tundra lands, but we soon began to see patches of timber, which were, however, sparse. Islands were numerous. We kept most of the time along the left-hand bank of the river, passing a number of small Mahlemute settlements on both banks

On September 28th we met the little steamboat St. Michael's at Rosbonski, and there Captain Elea rendered us valuable aid in securing new guides to the Russian mission. One of these Rosbonski natives took a birch bark to travel in, while the other used a kyack. We were gradually passing out of the skin-boat country and entering that of the birch canoe,

The people of Rosbonski were of the Mahlemute type. In fact, the coast Esquimau tribes extend up the river to Anvik, some three hundred miles from its mouth. Rosbonski was at one time the largest village on the Yukon, but six or seven years ago an epidemic prevailed in the town carrying off fully one-half of the population. The large grave-yard in the rear of the place attests the mortal energy of the plague. E. H. WELLS.

"YE OLDE STONE HOUSE" AT GUILFORD, CONNECTICUT.

WHAT is probably the oldest house in the United States stands in a good state of preservation in the pleasant village of Guilford, Conn. Besides its antiquity the structure is extremely interesting from its novel construction. The house stands on Whitfield Street, the approach being by a wide pathway across the broad lawn. Guilford-then called Menunkatuck -was settled in 1639 by a party from England, headed by the Rev. Henry Whitfield, and the stone house was built in that year, so that it is now over two hundred and fifty-two years old. The walls are of stone, some four feet in thickness, and plastered inside and out, narrow fissures being left in them through which



HOUSE AT GUILFORD, CONN., BUILT IN 1639.

muskets were pointed at the red-skins. The timbers and floorboards are of massive oak, hewn out with primitive tools. one side is an immense chimney, built outside the walls, the fireplace being about ten feet wide and six feet high. The rooms are small and dark, owing to the deeply recessed and small windows, and the ceilings are scarcely seven feet high. The house has been somewhat modernized, the fissures in the walls being no longer visible, and the fire-place has been boarded over, the house being the Stone House Farm headquarters, but it remains one of the most interesting relics of a past generation to be found in this country. J. M. PRENTICE.

WALL STREET.—PREGNANT DAYS.

A FTER my return from a tour to the Pacific, as my readers may infer, I concluded that the outlook warranted a better state of affairs in the stock market than we have had during several years past. My readers know that there have been years when we have had very large crops with very low prices, and years with very small crops and very high prices, but it may not have occurred to them until now that in no year have we ever had very large crops with very high prices, and these high prices well-sustained, without an attendant bull movement in the stock market. It seems as if we had met precisely this condition, and it seems as if speculators on both sides of the ocean had been waiting for an absolute demonstration of this fact before making their investments and loading up for a big

The Russian ukase against the exportation of rye sounded the first note of warning to the bears on the grain and the stock markets. It was also the signal for the advance of the bull It was the most startling event in the financial world that I have chronicled this year, and if it proves to have been warranted, it means that there will be a demand for all the grain (including rye, wheat, and corn) that we can spare. It is estimated that our farmers are richer, as things stand to-day, by \$1,000,000,000, than they were a year ago at this time. This is an enormous additional amount of wealth for this country to produce; beside it the combined product of our gold and silver ines sinks into insignificance.

There are two drawbacks, however, to a well-sustained rise in stocks and bonds: First, the situation of the money market at home and abroad. At home the unsettled silver question overshadows almost every other. Abroad, the power to liquidate without a panic, particularly in Paris and Berlin, may not exist. The second factor lies with us. If the foreign demand for grain is what it promises to be, will our speculators refrain from putting up prices to such an extent that the poor of Europe will be compelled to half-starve themselves before they will pay fancy prices to this country?

The short interest in the market has been very large. That was shown by the sudden rise that came with the movement in grain, sending stocks and bonds up with a jump. I have no doubt that the market is quite bare of stocks, and that investors of high and low degree have been picking up high-priced and lowpriced securities for months, waiting for the inevitable turn. It was bound to come, and they knew it. They had passed through similar experiences. Months ago we all thought that the bottom had been reached. Has it been reached now? Everybody thinks so. Sometimes "everybody" is mistaken. But those who hold stocks and bonds at present prices cannot, in the long run, be losers.

I must summarize my answers to inquiries this week, as I have so many to dispose of.

have so many to dispose of.

"Inquirer" at Chicago wants my opinion of Houston and Texas Central at 3 to 4, Minneapolis and St. Louis at 4 to 5, and New York, Susquehanna and Western at 7 to 8. Answer. These are among the lowest-priced stocks on the list—almost too low to be of any value. In a rising market they would, of course, participate in an advance. There is a possibility that such low-priced stocks may have to submit to assessments in case of reorganization. The Houston and Texas Central, it will be remembered, was reorganized and assessed \$70 to \$80 a share, not long since, but I doubt if the assessment will be enforced. I think there is more money in M., K. and T. around 14, Texas Pacific around 13, or even in the much-abused Richmond Terminal around 12.

"Carnia," of Leicester, Eng., wants information regarding the G. H. Hammond Meat Company, Eastman's Meat Company, Chicago Packing and Provision Company, St. Louis Breweries, Milwalkee and Chicago Breweries, and the Peter Schoenhofen Brewery Companies, all limited. Answer. Not one of these companies is dealt in on Wall Street. I think most of these securities are placed in England, and so placed because there was not a ready market for them here.

"W. S. C.," of Cincinnati, asks regarding the Proctor & Gamble Company's six per cent. bonds and eight per cent. preferred stock. Answer. I consider them good.

"R.," of Springheld, Mo., asks if a holder of Government 4's can unload at present prices and make a better investment in stocks, and if the prices of the 4's will react. Answer. As "R.'s" bonds approach maturity, of course they will have their natural decline. He ought to be able to get better returns from carefully selected real-estate m. rigages, or he could buy first-class bonds like West Shore 4's or Lehigh Valley 49's, s. a little above par, and make more money than the Government is paying.

"J. H. R.," of Lyons, N. Y., wants to know how I regard the New York, Ontarlo and Western common around 16, as a speculation. Answer. It will go up, if th

change. But there are other low-prices some states will move faster.

"Raymond," of Canandaigua, N. Y., wants information regarding the Richmond Terminal Trust Company's collateral trust bonds "as an investment." He says that the way they have acted lately has shaken his faith. Answer. Their action has also shaken the faith of other investors, but I would not sacrifice them on such a market as we have having.

vestors, but I would not sacrifice them on such a market as we have been having.

"T. E. J.," of Union Springs, wants information about the Phoenix Mine in Arizona. He says that the new directors have promised it should be worked on its merits. He asks if he should sell his stock. Answer. I learn from confidential sources that this property is now passing into the hands of some very strong, moneyed men, and that they have made arrangements to add fifty stamps to their mill and introduce water. These changes, I think, will be attended with profitable results. I do not advise the purchase of the stock, however, nor do I advise its sale.

duce water. These changes, I think, will be attended with profitable results. I do not advise the purchase of the stock, however, nor do I advise its sale.

"Two Orphans," of St. Louis, want to know about Linseed Oil bought at 42, on which the dividend has been reduced, and also whether one of them should sell \$5,000 worth of Government bonds and buy investment stocks. Answer. Linseed Oil has gone down, following the course of the market. If the expected rise takes place, I think my correspondents can get out without a loss. As to the investment of an orphan in Government bonds, that is the safest investment that can be made. Better returns might be had, although not quite so good security, if a part of the money were placed in some commercial investment securities, like the preferred stocks or bonds of the Claffin, the Thurber-Whyland, the Trow, and the Proctor & Gamble companies.

"A W," of Portsmouth, N. H., asks about the C. S. Philips Patent Process Tobacco Growing and Curing Company. Answer, I am unable to give any information about this, as the stock is not dealt in on Wall Street.

to give any linear the status of Street.

"F. T. H.," of New Haven, Conn., asks regarding the Bennett Analgamator Company, of Denver. Answer. No one on Wall Street knows anything about this concern. Consult a reliable commercial country.

knows anything about this concern. Consult a reliable commercial agency.

"J. A. M.," of Aransas Harbor, Tex., asks regarding the status of the first mortgage bonds of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad. Answer. The reorganization of this road is progressing as favorably as can be expected, considering the condition of the market. There is no sale for the bonds at prevailing prices but I think the plan of reorganization will be ultimately and successfully carried out. The road was badly managed and, I think, over-capitalized.

"Kebo." of Bar Harbor, Me., asks regarding the first preferred stock of the Eastern Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, and why it has had "a big drop." Answer. It has had a big drop in common with other securities, and especially with Southern stocks, as the business depression in the South has been severely felt, arising, no doubt, from over-investment in real estate and over-building of railroads. I do not like the management of the railroad referred to, but I am told (rumors to the contrary notwithstanding) that the first preferred stock will pay its next dividend, due early in the winter. If that is so, I should think it would rise, particularly if the market is favorable.

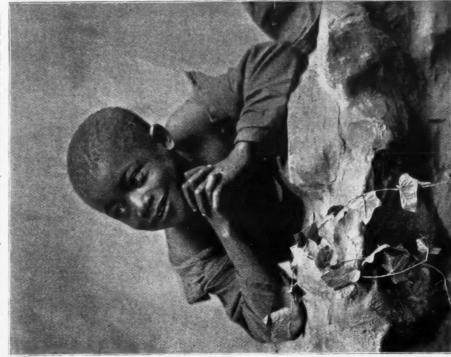
"Webo." also asks why M. K. and T. income second mortgage bonds."

that is so, I should think it which the property of the provided of the provid

(Continued on page 62.)

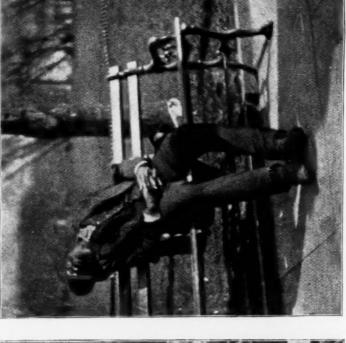
A STUDY IN EXPRESSION: PHOTO BY C. M. COLLEY, JR., WASHINGTON, D. C.





A LAUNDRY SCENE IN CHINA: PHOTO BY GERTRUDE HOWE, KINTIANG.





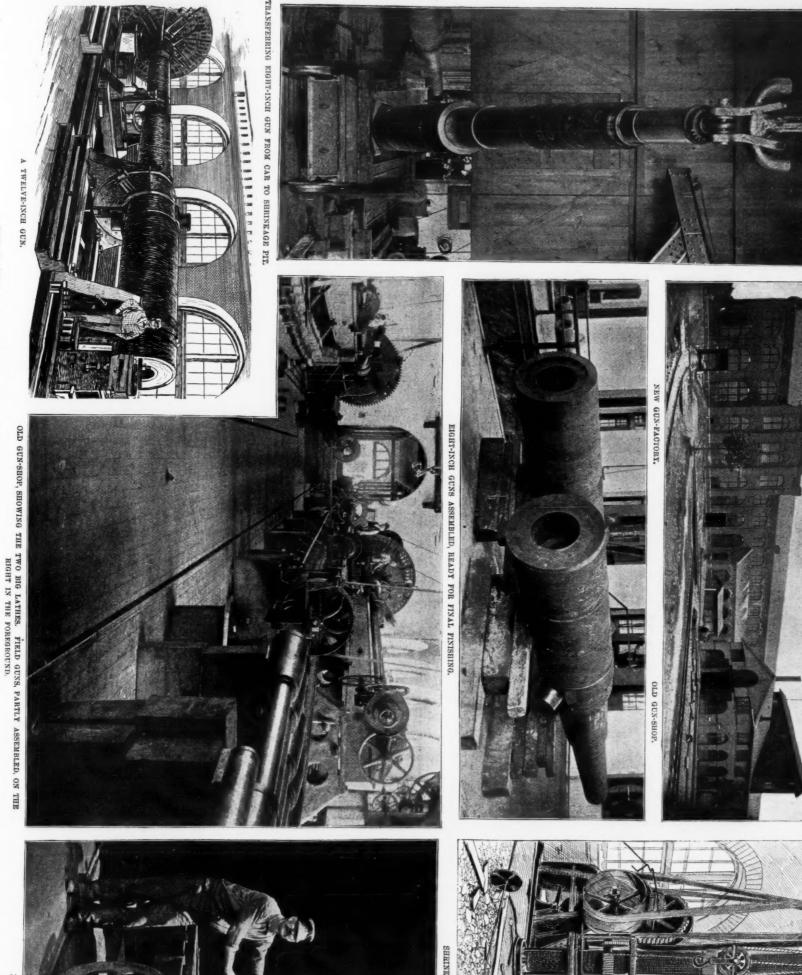


CAUGHT NAPPING IN A CITY PARK: PHOTO BY A. VON.





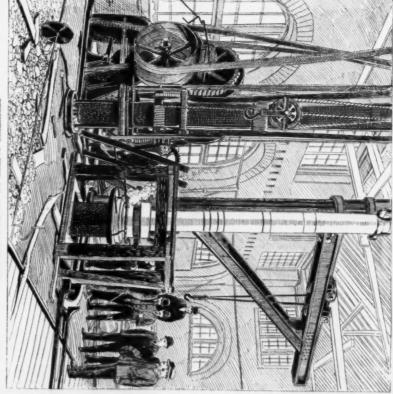
OUR THIRD AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST.-SPECIMENS OF THE PICTURES SUBMITTED IN COMPETITION,



THE MANUFACTURE OF MODERN HIGH-POWER GUNS AT WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, NEW YORK.—From Photos by Von Glazer.—[See Page 58.] HOOP READY FOR SHRINKING.



NG JACKET ON AN EIGHT-INCH GUN.



WALL STREET.

(Continued from page 59.)

"Know-Nothing," of Cleveland, Ohio, asks in regard to Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred as an appropriate investment for trust funds for widows and children. Answer. Some States forbid the investment of trust funds in railroad stocks. I do not know what the law is in Ohio, but I hear of trust funds that have been put in Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred. Its management has become prominent because of the frank treatment it has shown its stockholders in making weekly reports of the earnings. Some of the most conservative men in the country are in the management, the earnings are increasing, and its officers predict that this fall they will show a much larger rise. Granting that all this is true, I still hesitate to advise the investment of trust funds in any railroad stock. Bonds and mortgages or Governments offer the safest security for trust funds.

"A.V. V.," of New York, has 500 shares of East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia common stock, averaging him \$7 per sbare and paid for. He wants to know if he had better sell and buy something else. Answer. If he could get out with what he paid for this stock I should advise him to buy M., K. and T. common or preferred, if he wanted a cheap speculative stock. It may not be generally known that the Standard Oil men have about \$6,000.000 in M., K. and T. securities, and when it becomes active it will be very likely to make a good start. At present prices, and in the present condition of the market, I would not advise "A. V. V." to part with his holdings. It would require too much of a sacrifice.

PENNSYLVANIA TOURS TO THE SOUTH,

For several seasons past the announcement of the Pennsylvania Tours to the South has been looked for with interest, and the pleasant anticipations of those who have participated in them have been more than

who have participated in them have been more than realized.

For the present early autumn the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces two personally-conducted pleasure tours from New York to the mountains of Maryland and Virginia, and the two most prominent cities of the upper South. The specific points covered by the tours are Blue Mountain. Md.; Gettysburg, Pa.; Luray Caverns, the Natural Bridge, the Grottoes of the Shenandoah, Va., and the cities of Richmond and Washington. It would be difficult to plan a ten-day tour which embraced a more interesting group of places, every one of them with an individual interest that cannot fail to enlist wide and favorable attention. The scenery of the entire route is picturesque and attractive, and the season is so well timed as to present the scenic beauties in their best form. The first tour will leave New York on October 1st, and the second on October 1sth, 1891. The entire round trip covers a period of ten days, and the excursion tickets, covering all travelling expenses, will be sold from New York 1892.

For itineraries containing complete information as

at \$53.
For itineraries containing complete information as to routes, special train service, descriptive notes, etc., apply to or address Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, 849 Broadway, New York.

 ${\bf Angostuba}$ Bitters, the world-renowned South American appetizer, cures dyspepsia, etc.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,
"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures
Cramps, colic, colds; all pains. 25 cents a bottle

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind coilc, and is the best remedy for diarrheas. Sold by druggists in every part of the world, twenty-five cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

THE Quakers are not dying out, after all. A decline in their membership in Great Britain began before the end of the last century and continued down to 1860, but since that date they have been increasing. In 1881 there were 14,981 members and 5,041 "attenders" at meeting. Since that year there has been an increase of about a hundred or two every year, and the figures for 1890 were 15.836 members and 6,110 attenders.

FUN.

THE alliance sitting in the solid South only hatches Democratic chickens .- Chicago Inter-

GEORGIA has a woman train-dispatcher. Every small boy knows of a woman switch-tender. Washington Star.

FOURTEEN Kansas babies have been named after Jerry Simpson so far. They were all born without socks .- Boston Herald.

CAPITAL and labor could get on well enough together if there were not so many men trying to get capital without labor .- Texas Siftings.

"AM I as dear to you as ever, George?" asked the wife, caressingly. "My love," answered George, candidly, "since you took to tailor-made clothes you grow dearer and dearer every day." -New York Press.

"Он, mamma, hear that rooster crow! He must have laid an egg." "Oh, no, my son; the rooster is very much like a man. Some one else has laid the egg, but the rooster makes all the noise."-Philadelphia Record.

Young Husband-"My dear, business reverses have caused me to make an assignment Young Wife (tearfully) - "Y-e-s." Young Husband-" We will go abroad and travel for a year or two."-Detroit Tribune.

Many of the old veterans attended their last reunion at the Detroit meeting. The mortality the past year was more than sixty per cent. greater than during any former year, and will in the nature of things increase the coming year.



If your dealer doesn't keep it send 10e in stamps for a sample bottle to JAS .S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

SHANDON BELLS; the only Toilet Soap



DAD COMPLEXIONS, WITH PIMPLY, blotchy, oily skin, Red, Rough Hands, with chaps, painful finger ends and shapeless nails, and simple Baby Humors prevented and cured by CUTICURA SOAP. A marvelous beautifier of world-wide celebrity, it is simply incomparable as a Skin Purifying Soap, unequaled for the Toilet, and without a rival for the Nursery. Absolutely pure, delicately medicated, exquisitely perfumed, CUTICURA SOAP produces the whitest, clearest skin, and softest hands, and prevents inflammation and clogging of the pores, the cause of pimples, blackheads, and most complexional disfigurations, while it admits of no comparison with the best of other skin soaps. and rivals in delicacy the most noted and expensive of toilet and nursery soaps. Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin soaps. Sold throughout the world. Price 25c. Send for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases." Address Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

Aching sides and back, weak kidneys, and rheumatism relieved in one minute by the celebrated Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 25c.



)EARS ago disgusting lotions and poisonous compounds were largely used by ladies. But a new era dawned upon the Social World when the Rev. A. A. Constantine returned from his missionary labors in Africa, bringing with him a knowledge of the healing arts of the natives of that country. The result was the introduction of the world-renowned

'onstantine's Persian Healing

Pine Tar Soap As a cleansing agent this Potent Beauti-

fier of the skin is a surprise to all. Pimples and Blotches vanish before it; the Scalp is freed from Dandruff; the Hands become soft and delicate; the Lips assume the

RUDDY GLOW OF HEALTH.

The Teeth are made Snowy White; there is rich odor of perfume about the breath; in fact, every young lady who uses this Great Original Pine Tar Soap has the proud satisfaction of knowing that it has made her

SUPERLATIVELY BEAUTIFUL.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.



FREE A safety bicycle on very easy conditions WESTERN PEARL CO., 308 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

TO INVESTORS. A Valuable Mica Property FOR SALE.

Address JOHN C. MERRILL, Attorney-at-

INSURANCE and FINANCIAL.

Massachusetts Benefit Association.

Massachusetts Benefit Association,
Exchange Building, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.
The largest natural premium association in New
England. Over 28,000 members: \$90,000,000 insurance
in force; \$725,000 emergency fund; \$120,000 amount
deposited with the State Treasurer; \$4,750,000 paid
in death losses. Policies, \$1,000 to \$20,000 containing
most liberal features for insured—including half of
amount for permanent and total disability. George
A. Litchfield, President. New York office, George
E. Curtis, Manager, Potter Building.

SALE OF BONDS. \$50,000 Funding Bonds of Meagher County Montana.

Montana.

The Board of Commissioners of Meagher County, Montana, will on SEPTEMBER 7th, 1891, at the office of the County Clerk of said County, in the Town of White Sulphur Springs, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A.M., receive sealed proposals and sell to the highest bidder for cash, Fifty Thousand Dollars of Meagher County Funding Bonds, for the purpose of redeeming maturing, bonds and funding the outstanding indebtedness of said County. The bonds are issued in pursuant to Chapter (XL.) of the Compiled Statutes of Montana and amendments thereof; said bonds will bear interest per cent. at a rate not exceeding 7 per cent. and will be payable January 1st, 1902.

Proposals should be addressed to C. F. Wichter

Proposals should be addressed to C. E. Wight, County Clerk, White Sulphur Springs, Meagher County, Montana, and marked "Proposals for Bonds," By order of the Board of Commissioners, Attest

Attest, C. E. WIGHT, County Clerk. W. E. TIERNEY. County Clerk.

Chairman.
For full particulars as to Form of Bond, Valuations, etc., address H. B. PALMER, Fiscal Agent of Meagher County, Montana, at Helena, Montana. (P. O. Box 176.)

NOT NECESSARY.

"Do you know how to cook?" he asked, 'No," she replied, sweetly, "but pa has money enough to hire a woman to do the cooking for us."-Somerville Journal.

AN APPROXIMATE IDEA.

SHE-" How many are there in a billion?" He-" Well, dear, it would be rather hard to illustrate the full capacity of the term 'a billion,' but a faint idea of it can be gained by counting the things which a woman thinks she would like to buy when she is in a big dry-goods store."-Philadelphia Times.

THE Boston Transcript expresses a great philosophic truth when it says: "It is a solitary fly that annoys. Where there are swarms of flies they have their time and attention partly occupied in mutual conversation, playing tag and other fly diversions; but get into a room with a solitary fly and he will give you his undivided attention. He will buzz in your ear, tiekle your head, and perform all sorts of maddening impertinences, and when you strike at him he is away off at the other end of the room describing circles in the air and laughing most artlessly. It is the solitary fly that makes life a burden."

To prevent waists parting at the seams use GILBERT'S Dress Linings. Ladies appreciate this.

Name on selvage.

A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take, for

Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, as of appetite, gastric intestinal troubles and eadache arising from them.

E. GRILLON,
33 Rue des Archives, Paris.
Sold by all Druggists



Luxurious *Writing*







The "XXX" Barrel Pens are made of the finest Sheffield rolled steel, are beautifully finished, and glide over the paper like a lead pencil. May be had with fine or medium points at 35 cents per box.

To be had of all Stationers in the United States and Canada.



INCORPORATED - 1850 - NEW YORK.



Bad Cold

issues. Where there is difficulty of breath ing, expectoration, or soreness of the throat and bronchial tubes, with a constantly irritating cough, the very best remedy is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It removes the phlegm, soothes irritation, stops coughing, and induces repose. As an emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral should be in every

"There is nothing better for coughs than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I use no other preparation."—Annie S. Butler, 169 Pond st., Providence, R. 1.

"I suffered severely from bronchitis;

CURED BY

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It saved my life."

—Geo. B. Hunter, Goose River, N. S.

"About a year ago I took the worst cold that ever a man had, followed by a terrible cough. The best medical aid was of no avail. At last I began to spit blood, when It was supposed to be all over with me was supposed to be all over with me Every remedy failed, till a neighbor recom-mended Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took half a teaspoonful of this medicine, three times a day, regularly, and very soon began to improve. My cough left me, my sleep was undisturbed, my appetite re-turned, my emaciated limbs gained flesh and strength and, to-day, thanks to the Pectoral, I am a well man."—H. A. Bean, 28 Winter

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.



ONLY TRUNK LINE Entering the City of New York,

All trains arrive at and depart from

GRAND CENTRAL STATION. 42d Street and Fourth Ave., New York

SUMMER TOURS.

No more delightful trips can be made than those afforded the public via

This line, famous for its Dining-Car Service and Elegant Equipment, takes the tourist to the Yellowstone Park, Pacific Coast, Alaska, and through the Grandest Scenery and most progressive sections of seven States, viz.: Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC now offers the public double daily passenger train service between St. Paul and Minneapolis on the east, and Helena, Butte, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland on the west, with through sleeping-car service from Chicago to Montana and Pacific Coast Points via both the Wisconsin Central Line and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

District Passenger Agents of the Northern Pacific Railroad will take pleasure in supplying information, rates, maps, time-tables, etc., or application can be made to CHAS. S. FEE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn. Write to above address for the latest and best map yet published of Alaska. Just out.

VARICOCELE Certain and rapid cure; no pain, no the best of references; new and certain method; sealed information FREE. ALBION PHARMACY CO., Albion, Mich.

Count Tolstol consumes a raw onion every morning, and you can smell it in his books .-Dallas News.

A woman's scorn is something not to be trifled with. Especially when you step on it in a crowded horse car.

MRS. HOMEBODY-" See here! do you call this good measure? This can isn't half full." Milkman-"That's all right, mum. It's condensed milk, you know, mum."-Boston Transcript.



LIOUS & NERVOUS

DISORDERS,
Such as Sick Headache, Wind and Pain in the
Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness, Swelling after
Meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Cold Chills,
Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches
on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful
Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE
RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of is earnestly invited to try one Box Pills, and they will be acknowledged Wonder, all Medicine.

SOLD BY ALL DRUCCISTS.

Send \$1.75 TO THE IMPERIAL PACKING CO., of Canajoharie, N. Y., for

A BEECH-NUT HAM.

Used by all the Leading Hotels of the Country.

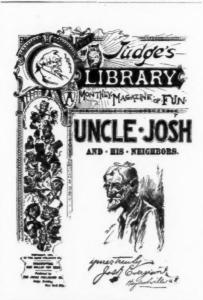
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GLEN SPRINGS SANITARIUM.

All the most approved therapeutic appliances and modern improvements. Valuable mineral springs, including Salt and Iron waters. Cuisine Unsurpassed. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Wm. E. Leffingwell, Manager.

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PRICES AT THE OLD RELIABLE.

GES PAID on \$20 tes orders. Send Sc. up. As a TRIAL ORDER, we a FINE TEAS by mail or expending

Send for Digest of PENSION and BOUNTY LAWS. PATRICK O'FARRELL, - WASHINGTON, D. C



DR. WM. A. HAMMOND. WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Surgeon - General U. S. Army (retired), formerly Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the University of New York, etc., savs:

"I have for some time made use of the

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

in cases of affections of the nervous system, complicated with BRIGHT'S DIS-

EASE of the KIDNEYS or with a GOUTY DIATHESIS. The results have been eminently satisfactory. Lithia has for many years been a favorite with me in like cases, but the

Buffalo Lithia Water Acts Better than Any Extemporaneous Solution

of the Lithia salts, and is, moreover, better borne by the stomach. I also often prescribe it in those cases of cerebral hyperæmia resulting from over mental work-in which the condition called NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA exists—and generally with marked benefit."

Water in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles, \$5.00 f. o. b. here. For sale by all first-class druggists.

THOMAS F. GOODE, PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

FOR THE AUTUMN.

We are showing new lines of Scotch, Irish, and French Novelties in Dress Goods for the Autumn. Advance styles now in readiness.

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th Street, New York.



Violet-Scented Catmeal, The purest and hest powder for the nursery and toilet.

> Spirit of Quinine and 50c. Bosemary. rengthening and impre the growth of the hair. bottles Extract of Roses.

mparting to the cheeks icate and lasting bloom. Veloutine Face Powder. most delicate and agreeabl powder for the complexion.

REQUISITES. A most delicate and agreeable boxes of the complexion. Solution of the hair. In bottles, \$1. R. T. BELLCHAMBERS,

317 Sixth Avenue, New York.







THE PICTURESQUE ERIE, the Solid Train Route between New York and Chicago, is the only Trunk Line to Chautauqua Lake.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE-1400 Feet above the Sea-is the highest, handsomest and healthiest navigable lake in the world. Every summer it is visited by more noted people than any other resort in America.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE has superior hotels, including the new Kent House and Sterlingworth Inn at the ideal summer city of Lakewood, N. Y., the Hotel Athenseum at Chautauqua, N. Y., seat of the famous Chautauqua Assembly, and the Grand Hotel, Point Chautauqua, charmingly situated at the head of the lake.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE is described in books and circulars, which may be obtained from any of the hotels named, or upon application to the Passenger Department of the Eric Railway.

W. C. RINEARSON, General Passenger Agent, New York.

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Are on your list when getting estimates for the coming Fall and Winter.

MEDIUMS IN THE BEST



AN INDUCEMENT.

Schlemksy-" Mister, der doctors say I can't live more den three months. Don't you want ter discount my life insurance?"

Insures Perfection

N EVERY Receipt that calls for baking powder, use the "Royal." Better results will be obtained because it is the purest. It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome. It is always reliable and uniform in its work.

"I regard the Royal Baking Powder as the best manufactured. Since its introduction into my kitchen I have used no other.

"MARION HARLAND."



cellent, my dear Mrs. Bardell, but Let the liquid be VAN HOUTEN'S It is a glorious Restoration

Restorative after A fatiguing jour-ney."

PERFECTLY PURE.

VAN HOUTEN'S PATENT PROCESS

creases by 50 PER CENT. the solubility of the sh-forming elements, making of the cocoo ean an easily digested, delicio ing and stimulating drink, readily assimilated even by the most delicate.

Ask your grocer for VAN HOUTEN's and take no substitute. FIf not obtainable enclos Zota, to either Van HOUTER & ZOON, 106
Reads Street, New York, or 45 Wabash Ave.,
Chicage, and a can containing enough for 35
to 40 cups will be mailed. Mention this
publication. Prepared only by the inventors
Van HOUTEN & ZOON, Weesp, Holland.



Extract of BE

The best and most economical "Stock" for Soups, Etc.
One pound equals forty-five pounds of prime lean Beef.

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